The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Report of the Poland Committee—Mr. Harlan's Difficulty—Congress Preparing for Hard Work.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It was reported to-day with so much unanimity that the Poland Committee had agreed as a part of their report to recommend the expulsion of Messrs. Ames and Brooks, that it was generally accepted as the fact. But the members of the committee, when asked in regard to it, emphatically stated that no one was authorized to make any such statement. However, after careful inquiry, the following facts are believed to cover the situation. At a late hour this afternoon, the committee had agreed upon the outline of their report, but will not be able to present it before Monday. No vote has yet been taken, but it is probably true that a resolution expelling Messrs. Ames and Brooks will be recommended. Upon the other branch of the question, as to what shall be the recommendation regarding the other members of the House, it is understood that a disagreement still exists between the members of the committee. Some are for censure; some are for expressing the opinion simply that Credit Mobilier stock was an improper stock for Congressmen to purchase, though it is said the members of the committee concur in the opinion that there is no evidence of corruption respecting them. The committee will say nothing about the case of Vice-President Colfax, merely presenting the evidence in his case, and of course nothing about the Senators, whose cases have been certified to the Senate. The alleged report of the committee was much discussed upon the floor. It was thought that the fact that partisanship was removed from the report would result in the speedy expulsion of Ames and Brooks. Some Democratic members, however, insist that they will also move the expulsion of the other Republican members implicated. An exciting debate is expected to follow the report.

THE MORMONS.

The message upon Utah affairs, announced yesterday in these dispatches, was sent to Congress to-day, but was not read. The Mormon delegate, who read the message after the adjournment, insists that his people are condemned without a hearing, and that a commission of investigation should be ordered to report the facts before the use of the military is threatened.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

There is such disagreement in the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the Caldwell report as to cause the postponement of the report until Monday next. The committee are not unanimous as to the facts found before them. Four members of the committee desire to certify that certain facts were proved. The three remaining members deny that there is any warrant of authority in the evidence produced for such certification. It does not now seem probable, however, that there will be a minority report, as it is expected the dissenting members will give verbal expression to their dissent. There is a question raised in Mr. Caldwell's case which is new in this country. There are those who, while not being convinced that any corruption has been traced to Caldwell personally, do believe that it is proved that the election was controlled by money, and that the seat should be declared vacant without prejudice to Mr. Caldwell. There are precedents in English parliamentary practice for such action, where the occupant of the seat was proved innocent. There is more probability that the State of Kansas will have to fill a vacancy in the Senate on this ground than because of Caldwell's expulsion.

WHAT MR. HARLAN RECEIVED.

Mr. Harlan remembers that he received a $6,000 check from Durant, and that it was used under his own control in the legitimate expenses of the election. But unfortunately his recollection of the details in regard to the distribution of the money has failed him absolutely. He cannot tell who got any of it, or who attended to the distribution of it, or whether it was distributed from Washington, or whether he received the money actually himself when it was cashed, or whether a friend who took it to get it cashed handed the proceeds to another friend who was with him in New-York at the time. Nor in the latter case can he tell the name of the friend to whom it was handed, nor whether the friend brought the money to Washington. In short, he does not enable the committee to trace one dollar of it. His unfortunate forgetfulness has helped to strengthen rumors that are afloat of impending revelations showing that he received the money for his own purposes, and did not use it for the canvass at all. This charge is freely made, and unless some friends of Mr. Harlan come forward with better recollection than his own, he must suffer under suspicions that ought not to rest on him if the money was honestly applied to his election expenses, as he states in general terms.

BUSINESS AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Up to this time both Houses have been working as leisurely as though the end of the session were six months away instead of two weeks; but with Monday the rush of business which attends the closing hours of the session will begin. Both Houses meet at 11 o'clock daily instead of 12, and evening sessions will be held from time to time as may seem necessary. The Senate caucus to-day agreed upon the order in which the more important unfinished business shall be taken up, so as to avoid wasting time in useless discussion about the order of business. More important still is the rule which Mr. Anthony offered, and which will be adopted to-morrow, which will limit debate on all amendments to appropriation bills to five-minute speeches at any time when the Senate may so order. Under this rule and the pressure of the approaching end of Congress, the Senate will dispose of the remaining business of the session very rapidly.

WEST POINT.

The West Point Appropriation bill, which was reported back from the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day, provides that hereafter there shall be paid to the professors at the Military Academy ten per centum of their yearly pay for each five years, but not to exceed forty per centum, and they are placed on the same footing, as regards restrictions upon pay and retirement from active service, as officers of the army. By another proviso, the Speaker of the present House is authorized to appoint two members of the next House, whose credentials have been filed with the Clerk, members of the board of visitors to attend the next annual examination.

A SATURDAY SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate has its first Saturday session to-morrow, when the Naval Appropriation bill will be continued and finished, unless some unforeseen accident should prevent. Several amendments of considerable importance were made to-day, and several more remain to be voted upon.

THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

The Pomeroy investigation will begin on Monday next, when it is expected the witness York will appear. Mr. Pomeroy will not, as reported, appear and make a statement. He will decline to testify until the prosecution has rested its case. Mr. Caleb Cushing is counsel for Mr. Pomeroy.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC INVESTIGATION.

The Wilson committee began the second branch of their inquiry to-day, into the method of the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, as instructed to do by the Randall resolution. That corporation proposes to defend itself, and was represented by Hon. William M. Evarts as its counsel. The first day's investigation developed nothing at all beyond a very general statement of the operations of the contract and finance company, organized under the laws of California, in 1867, which built 600 miles of the road. This information was elicited from C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Road. He admitted that the firm of which he is senior partner owned large amounts of stock in this construction company, but how much it was now worth, and what amount of dividends it had earned, he was unable or unwilling to say. The stock has never been in the market, and was claimed by him to possess no market value. He admitted that the controlling interest in the company was owned by less than a dozen men and firms. The committee will try to get more out of Mr. Huntington to-morrow.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE MATTER.

Mr. Colgate was further examined to-day by the Ways and Means Committee respecting the allegations heretofore published. He reiterated upon oath his statement of yesterday, when he was not sworn, that no money was spent here on the authority of himself or the New-York Stock Exchange to influence legislation. He presented a copy of his report made last Summer, in which the charge against Mr. Bassett is made, and testified that he had no evidence of the alleged proposition—which, he said, was a verbal one—beyond his (Colgate's) card, on which Mr. Bassett had written his address at their first interview, which was in the corridor, just outside the door of the room of the Ways and Means. This card contains no proposition and no figures, save the number of a bill which Colgate had called on Bassett for.

THE TWO PER CENT. BILL.

An attempt will to-morrow be made to take the Illinois and Ohio Two Per Cent. bill from the calendar and put it upon its passage. The friends of the bill state that the report of Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Judiciary Committee, omits the fact that for five years the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois exempted the United States from taxation, whereby these three States lost more than they may now hope to gain from this bill.

INAUGURATION EXPENSES.

Some country editors are getting into ridiculous spasms of economy and virtue over what they call inauguration expenses, and are berating Congress for such an expenditure of the people's money. It should be known that Congress don't appropriate a cent for inauguration, and that the whole expenditure is paid out of the pockets of the people of the City of Washington. Even the Governor of the District refused to call a session of the District Legislature to make an appropriation for this purpose.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH.

Supervisor Perry has written a letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in reference to the intimations that troops are to be withdrawn from the South, in which he says: "The removal of all the troops from North Carolina and Georgia would be a great misfortune to the revenue service, so far as these States are concerned." The Supervisor has parties out constantly, breaking up illicit distilleries, and this service, he says, cannot be performed successfully without the aid of an armed force. One soldier is worth half a dozen armed men in citizens' clothes. The Commissioner will represent the matter to the President and Secretary of War.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Woodrow is ordered to the Sabine, Master R. Clarendon James to special duty at New-Orleans, Master U. R. Harris to the Frolic, Ensigns Wm. F. Buckley and Sydney H. May to the Juniata.

SHIPPING ARTICLES.

The following circular, relative to shipping articles, was issued from the Treasury Department to-day:

To officers of the Customs and others:

The Department regards as still in force the provisions of the act regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, approved July 20, 1840, which requires owners of vessels in certain cases to obtain from collectors of customs certified copies of the shipping articles, under section 12 of an act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners, and approved June 7, 1872. The form and requisites of such articles are prescribed. In order to secure uniformity at the various ports of the United States, in the mode of procuring certified copies of shipping articles, officers of customs are directed to require owners of vessels, whose masters are by the last-mentioned act obliged to procure articles from a shipping commissioner, to obtain the certificate of the Collector of Customs to the duplicate copy of such articles furnished to the master in any case by the Commissioner, and they will notify such owners and masters of the liabilities that may be incurred by a failure to produce to consuls of the United States in foreign countries a copy of the articles of agreement, authenticated as the law directs, informing them of the penalty prescribed in the nineteenth clause of the act of 1840, above cited, namely, a fine of $100 and contingent damages for proceeding on a foreign voyage without articles certified by a collector, and of the penalty of $200, prescribed in section 14 of the act of June 7, 1872, for every person carried to sea as one of the crew, without articles of agreement certified by the Shipping Commissioner.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Mrs. Helen Surgens, at Bristol, R. I.; J. P. Thresher, Benton Harbor, Mich.; R. G. Pettibone, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; R. F. Milner, Newnan, Ga.; Mrs. M. J. Martin, Burlington, N. J.; A. N. Lincoln, Menasha, Wis.; John M. Brainard, Boone, Iowa; G. W. Reynolds, Oneonta, N. Y.; Mrs. Leah Price, Grenada, Miss.; H. K. W. Bent, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. H. Patterson, Methuen, Mass.

R. C. Kerr, Register, Land Office at Jackson, Miss.; J. G. Baker, to be Captain in the Revenue Marine Service. Reappointed—Geo. Delap, of New-York, and S. S. Willett, of New-Jersey, Third Lieutenants, Revenue Marine Service; J. S. Payne, Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry, and Wm. W. Mitchell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.

MR. MATHEWS' SALARY.

Mr. Lloyd, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, made the following official statement to-day relative to advances to clerks, and the manner of keeping accounts of the same: It is true the books do not show that Mr. Mathews received an advance on his salary as testified by him, nor do the books show that he did not receive an advance. If he received the advance, as he undoubtedly did if he requested it, a memorandum was taken for the amount and treated as so much cash, and at the end of the month was handed back to him as so much cash, and the books, of course, show nothing except that Mr. Mathews was paid his salary at the end of the month.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day, were as follows: Currency, $5,816,712; coin, $63,015,269; coin certificates, $22,838,000; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,285,000.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Manuel M. Noah, of San Francisco, for some years a leading journalist on the Pacific coast, died here suddenly to-day, aged forty-five years. He was a son of the late Mordecai M. Noah, of New-York.

Georgia Finances—Letters from Gov. Brown and James Gardner.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14.—Ex-Gov. Brown and James Gardner have written letters favoring Col. Snead's proposition to compromise with the State of Georgia on the part of American bondholders, who propose to surrender nearly $7,000,000 of bonds, if the State issue new bonds to the amount of $1,666,500, which they will take at 90 cents on the dollar. The Legislature is not prepared to give the matter serious consideration, as public opinion is considered to be thoroughly averse to a compromise. No amount of outside pressure can induce favorable consideration from the Legislature, as it is believed the issue of new bonds just authorized, amounting to $1,200,000, bearing eight per cent., can be negotiated on favorable terms. Judge Hall and Gen. Barning are opposed to a compromise; but it is stated that other prominent citizens favor it. The people do not see the necessity of it. Yet all usury laws have been repealed, capital invested in cotton and woolen mills is exempt from taxation for ten years, and iron furnaces and manufactured iron are also exempt for the same period. This has become the settled policy of the State, and companies being organized under the general public law exempting from taxation will stimulate manufactures in Georgia. The State offers every inducement to capital to seek an investment in developing the manufactures and the coal and iron interest of the State.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Gen. Butler's Bill in the House—The Debate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House took up the Butler bill for the distribution of the Geneva award at 1½ to-day, and an arrangement was made by which the vote will be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Gen. Butler made a very clear defense of his method of adjustment. He quoted from the instructions given our agents before the tribunal to show that they were especially warned against taking any position which should lead that body to infer that the Government did not appear in its own behalf, and not in behalf of claimants. Having obtained the award upon this understanding, he argues the right of the Government to discriminate as to whom it shall be paid. He is opposed to the organization of a commission, as is provided by the Edmunds bill, which recently passed the Senate. One of his reasons is that there are 7,000 claimants asking damages in small amounts, and generally sailors and seafaring men, who cannot in justice be compelled to assemble themselves all together in one place. The insurance companies are compelled by the Butler bill to show by their books that the war-premiums received by them did not equal in amount the losses actually paid by them, before they can appear in court as rightful claimants of a share of the award, claiming that their profits over and above losses were more than $2,000,000. Gen. Butler argues that they must in the necessity of the case be barred by statute, as a measure of justice to the bona fide losers. Judge Peters, of Maine, proposed an amendment dating the payment of interest from the date of the loss, instead of the date of the award. Judge Poland offered his bill as a substitute. This bill provides for a very simple method of settlement. It authorizes the President to designate the court which shall have jurisdiction of these settlements, and then provides that every claimant who has filed a claim with the State Department shall file a bill in equity in the nature of a bill of interpleader, in which every other claimant shall be made a defendant. The rules for taking evidence in equity causes shall govern, and the United States shall have the right to oppose any claim, with the same rights as to evidence, &c., as individuals. An appeal to the Supreme Court is provided for, with precedence over other causes in that court.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter followed Gen. Butler in an able speech, advocating the rights of the insurers to a participation in the award. It must be confessed that Mr. Potter, who has presented a minority report from the Judiciary Committee, presents a strong case. In both the Edmunds bill and the Butler bill, the insurers are debarred, except from a contingent participation. Mr. Potter goes back to the proceedings of the Geneva Tribunal, and founds his plea upon the fact that, after the treaty was made, these insurers' claims were recapitulated and proved, and presented to the tribunal there, and received, and treated, and recovered for, as of exactly the merit of the claims of the owners, whose losses the insurers had assumed and paid; and it is the aggregate of these losses by owners and insurers at the mean valuation stated which makes up the fund awarded. Mr. Potter claims that the insurers might have looked to Great Britain directly, and adds that it is clear that they were regarded by Great Britain as, beyond controversy, subrogated to the rights of the owners whom they had paid, not only from the British case, but from the preceding Johnson-Stanley and Johnson-Clarendon treaties, in which, also, those rights are expressly recognized. But, instead of leaving the insurers to this remedy, instead of declaring to them on the other hand that they had really suffered nothing, since their losses had been made up by their other war risks—a matter, by the way, urged by the British counsel to the tribunal, as a reason why interest should not be awarded—our government received, presented, made proof of, insisted upon, and collected the amount of these claims. How, then, upon the simplest principles of justice, says Mr. Potter, can it refuse to pay the moneys thus collected to these claimants? If the distribution of this money is to be governed by sympathy or regarded as charity, then he might agree in withholding it from the insurers. But if it is to be distributed according to principles of justice he has been unable to escape the conclusion that the insurers are entitled to their share of it, and that if the Government were subject to suit they could, under the circumstances, recover for these claims against it as for money had and received to their use.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Bill Killed—Prospective Repudiation of the State Debt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 14.—The bill now before the House of Representatives to extend amnesty and pardon to all Kuklux has been postponed thrice, and is now set for Tuesday next. It has been ascertained that Speaker Robinson and eight other Democrats will oppose the bill. This number, with the Republican vote, will kill it. The postponement is for the purpose of applying the party lash. The bill to require every voter to produce a receipt for the previous year's taxes, otherwise not to be allowed to vote, was killed, the Judiciary Committee pronouncing it unconstitutional. No Georgia game will be allowed in this State. During the last week Gov. Caldwell has been dangerously ill. He is better to-day, and his physicians say that he will continue to improve. Among the bills which have passed a first reading in the General Assembly is one in relation to the State debt. Section 6 of article 1 is as follows:

To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of slaves.

All down to the word "but" is stricken out of section 4, article 5, which is as follows:

The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880 it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt.

If this amendment is ratified by the people, and it will, as both parties favor it, the mandatory provision of the Constitution will be stricken out, and the State debt will be in the hands of the Legislature. North Carolina is impoverished, and cannot pay the interest on her debt, and in the meantime Hon. W. A. Smith, Republican Congressman elect from this district, is out in a card in favor of absolute repudiation of the State debt.

ALBANY.

Business of the Session—The Canal Tolls—The School Bill—Inquiry Into the Affairs of Erie.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 14, 1873.

With the close of the present week the records of the Assembly show that 520 bills have been introduced, of which number 330 can be properly called local and special. It also appears that 201 bills have been reported favorably from the committees and made general orders, and the few which have been passed, almost without exception, have been local bills. None of the leading measures have been much progressed, and the chief of them, the New-York charter, has not been even considered. The reforms in law proceedings, of which the bill relative to writs of error is an example, have encountered an opposition which is not only not creditable, but has greatly increased the difficulties in the way of their passage. It is already evident that the hope of an adjournment at the end of the one hundred days has never had a firm foundation, and is now utterly gone. If things go on no better in the future than during the past two weeks, very much desirable legislation must be left undone or the session prolonged into May. These are unpleasant truths, perhaps, but they are truths nevertheless, and no good can be done by attempting to ignore them.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

The session of to-day was occupied by the consideration of the canal tolls, which had been made a special order. The subject was presented in a concurrent resolution from the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Legislature do concur in the recommendation of the Canal Board, and assent to the reduction of canal tolls to such an extent during the ensuing season of navigation, not exceeding fifty per cent. below the rates as prescribed by the toll-sheet of 1852, as the Canal Board shall in its discretion think expedient, and as the exigencies of trade shall demand during the ensuing season of navigation, and to change the same from time to time as circumstances shall in the judgment of the board require.

Mr. Fort addressed the House at length against the resolution, taking the position that the low tolls system had always been a failure, and claimed that the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872 when it was in force stand out in bold relief as proofs of the fact. He cited statistics to show that under low tolls the canals cannot be made self-sustaining, and that, therefore, the people must be taxed to make up the deficiency. Mr. Batcheller spoke with great force in favor of the resolution, showing what great benefits have resulted to the State and City of New-York from low tolls, and claiming that with low tolls the canals can be made self-sustaining. Two-thirds of the revenues of the canals have been exhausted in repairs, and it is a shameful fact that, be the revenues large or small, they are generally exhausted in repairs. Unless we are guided by a wise policy in the management of our canals, so as to make them as nearly free as possible to the commerce of the West, we will build up New-Orleans and Norfolk at the expense of New-York, and throw trade into the great lakes and St. Lawrence River, via the Welland Canal, at the expense of the Erie Canal. Mr. Crawford spoke briefly against the resolution, and Mr. Alberger and Mr. Pierson spoke at length and with great force in favor of low tolls. At the conclusion of Mr. Pierson's speech, the previous question was ordered, and the vote being first on the amendment of Mr. Rose, to make the reduction only twenty-five per cent., it received only 27 votes. The motion of Mr. Fort to recommit to the Canal Committee, with instructions to strike out all after the world "resolved," was then voted down, and the resolution was adopted, without its opponents caring to show their weakness by calling for a count.

PETITIONS.

This important matter having been concluded, a large number of petitions were presented, many of them being for exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation, one of them being signed by over 3,000 German citizens of New-York, which was brought up by Alderman Kehr, and which was presented by Mr. Patterson. There were also a large number of petitions for and against the Usury law.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The Committee on Education have agreed on the New-York School bill, and it will be favorably reported on Wednesday. The amendments made in the committee are to appoint the commissioners from the City at large, and the trustees by wards, to be appointed by the commissioners. Both trustees and commissioners are to serve without salary, and are prohibited from holding any other office. The principals and vice-principals of the schools are to be appointed by the trustees, subject to confirmation by the commissioners. The bill in its present shape has the support of all the friends of reform in the public schools, and will be at once pressed to a passage by Mr. Husted, Chairman of the Education Committee.

AN ERIE INQUIRY PROPOSED.

Senator Johnson astonished the Senate this morning by offering the following resolution:

Whereas, It is alleged that large sums of money have been paid out of the treasury of the Erie Railroad Company as counsel fees, or for other services connected with its interests pending before the Legislature of 1872, and especially in procuring the repeal of the act commonly known as "the Classification Act;" and,

Whereas, Public interests, as well as the interests of its stockholders, demand that the truth or falsity of such statements should be established; therefore,

Resolved, That the President and Treasurer, or Controller, of said company be required within ten days from the passage of this resolution to report to this body under oath the names and amounts paid to all persons for counsel fees or otherwise, for their services or influence in connection with legislation during the year above named.

When the Clerk had finished reading this resolution there was a pause. Only Senator Woodin, who presided in place of Gov. Robinson, and Mr. Murphy had any idea of it before it was offered, and Mr. Johnson became the centre for all eyes. It is not easy to ascertain when this gentleman acts from serious motives, or from a desire to get off a grave joke; and it was evident there was considerable doubt among his colleagues on this occasion. Mr. Johnson looked unusually solemn, and remained silent, apparently enjoying the sensation he had created. Then Mr. Palmer inquired what were the reports on which this resolution was based. Mr. Johnson replied very seriously that it was impossible for him to give the exact dates on which the allegations referred to had been made, but every one was aware that they had been; and as this was a Reform Legislature, and the spirit of Reform was abroad on the rampage, it was a proper and opportune moment for the adoption of such a resolution as this. In the debate which followed, the resolution was handled as if it had been a hot coal. Senators touched it in a very gingerly manner. Mr. Madden thought the Senate had no right to ask the company what they paid for counsel fees, as that was a private matter; he was afraid this looked like a stock-jobbing operation. Still he would be ready as any man to vote for such a resolution, if assured it was a proper one. Mr. D. P. Wood thought mere loose rumors were insufficient to base the proposed action on; but he would vote for the resolution if he could see there was a necessity for it. Mr. Benedict thought the preamble unnecessary and improper; he, too, would vote for the resolution with that stricken out. Mr. Lewis, who seemed to appreciate the situation, rose and moved the following amendment:

And that they report any knowledge or information they have as to what disposition was made of such moneys by the attorneys to whom the same were paid.

Mr. Johnson promptly accepted the amendment, and to the various objections replied with much spirit and apparent earnestness. After some little time and several calls to have the resolution re-read, Mr. Madden hoped that the gentleman from the Twenty-sixth (Mr. Johnson) would not object to have the resolution lie on the table. Mr. Murphy added, "and printed." A rising vote was taken. Ten votes for, and ten against it, but the chair decided the resolution was tabled. Mr. Lewis, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. Bowen, and two or three other Senators did not vote.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY, &C.

An act to authorize the taking of part of Reservoir-square for a site for the Seventh Regiment Armory was introduced this morning by Senator Benedict. The large crop of rapid transit bills has received another addition in the "Speer Endless Chain" bill. This was before the Legislature last Winter, and went the way of so many of its companions. It proposes the construction up one side of Broadway and down the other of elevated platforms, running on iron rails supported by ornamental columns, and moved by an endless chain, operated by stationary engines. It is risking very little to prophesy that this bill will again be relegated to the limbo of the slaughtered.

THE JURY BILL AND USURY LAWS.

A number of bills were reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee this morning, and among them the Jury bill. This was reported for the consideration of the Senate, and will come up in General Orders either on Monday or Tuesday. No remarks were made in reference to it, when the report was presented. Two bills relating to usury—one introduced in the early days of the session by Senator Robertson, and the other by Senator Winslow a few days ago—were also reported by the committee for the consideration of the Senate.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Debate on Parliamentary Revision of Treaties.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Peter Rylands, member from Warrington, moved that all treaties be submitted to Parliament before the exchange of ratifications, and supported his motion in a long speech. He declared that the Washington Treaty would not have been so ambiguous and unsatisfactory if it had first been laid before the House of Commons, and there discussed.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Alexander Hill, member for Coventry, and the debate was continued for some time, when Mr. Gladstone rose. He characterized the motion as a proposal for the greatest constitutional change within his recollection. He admitted that the Treaty of Washington was not perfect. The question was whether the United States would have accepted anything else. With all respect for American institutions, he must say that the Senate's power over foreign engagements complicated negotiations, and weakened the hands of the Government.

It must be remembered that the Senate proceeded secretly in these matters. He apprehended that the House of Commons would be unable itself to hold secret sittings, nor could it improve matters by appointing a Committee on Foreign Relations to meet in secret and make engagements with other countries. England, as a member of the European family, occupied a position with relation to other Powers differing widely from that of the United States.

Lord John Manners, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and Mr. Auberon Herbert supported the motion. Mr. Herbert declared that unless the House was allowed to revise all the proceedings of the Goverment, responsible Government would be a farce, and the Legislature will hold a humiliating position.

Mr. Newdigate criticised the Government, but opposed the motion. Lord Fitz Maurice, Mr. Wheelhouse, and Viscount Enfield followed against the motion.

After several attempts to count out the House, the subject was dropped.

Illness of the German Ambassador to Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is ill. Sir Wm. Jenner and Dr. Gull are attending him.

The Bourbons Not Reconciled.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—*L'Univers,* the Legitimist organ, contradicts the report that a reconciliation had been effected between the two branches of the House of Bourbon. It asserts that nothing has been done toward a union.

Investigation Into Official Corruption in Prussia.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—A royal message was received in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, appointing a comission to investigate Lasker's disclosures of corruption in high official circles in connection with railway concessions.

The Vienna Exhibition.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—The Exhibition palace is now completed, and goods are being received. The foreign commissioners are actively engaged in arranging their respective departments. The sections assigned to France, Egypt, and Turkey are in a remarkable condition of forwardness, and already attract public attention. The Commissioner for the United States is anxiously awaited, with an architect, to put the American section into shape for receiving goods.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—1:10 A. M.—The barometer has very generally risen since Thursday night over the country east of the Mississippi, but it is now falling throughout the valley of that river. The lowest pressures are central in Manitoba and in Texas. Cloudy and clear weather have prevailed in about equal proportions over the country, but rainy and threatening weather is now reported from Alabama westward, and from the valley of the Missouri northward. Clear weather now succeeds to the local snows in the lower lake region. The temperature has very generally risen. Rising barometer, clear weather, and light winds are reported from the Rocky Mountain stations.

PROBABILITIES.

Southerly winds, with rain or snow, for Saturday over the North-west and upper lakes; the low barometer in Texas will probably extend north-westward into Arkansas, with rain over the coutry south of Missouri and Virginia; and threatening weather, rain or snow by Saturday night south and west of New-York; easterly winds, cloudy weather over New-England; brisk and possibly dangerous winds on the Gulf coast west of Florida. Cautionary signals are ordered for Mobile and New-Orleans.

The Missouri Senatorial Investigation—Dissatisfaction Over the Abrupt Close of the Case.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—An animated discussion took place, to-day, in the lower House of the Legislature on the minority report of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, submitted yesterday by Mr. Hadley. Mr. Bellone, of the committee, supported the majority report, and claimed that not a breath of suspicion attached to either Bogy, Blair, or Phelps. Mr. Hennett, as a friend of Mr. Bogy, would not support the majority report. He was unwilling Mr. Bogy should go to Washington with the least suspicion resting upon him. The public, he said, are not satisfied with the investigation, and, in justice to Mr. Bogy, the committee should reopen the investigation. Mr. Peers offered a resolution to recommit the majority report to the committee with instructions to ascertain whether there is any evidence to show that Mr. Bogy used money or any other improper influence to accomplish his election, and whether any member of the Legislature was guilty of having been influenced by money or otherwise improperly in the Senatorial contest, and to report on the 20th inst. He said he desired the evidence should bear directly upon Bogy's acts in the Senatorial contest, and the examination be confined to that point. He did not want Dorris or Edens put on trial. This resolution was finally amended to provide for printing both the majority and minority report, and the future discussion of the matter will be postponed until Wednesday next.

LOUISIANA.

McEnery Inciting Resistance to the Laws Under the Pretense That He is Governor.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 14.—The following "proclamation" was issued to-day:

Whereas, Information has reached me that certain persons, pretending to be tax-collectors in the City of New-Orleans and in parishes of the State, but having no legal authority therefor, are issuing circulars and notices to taxpayers to come forward within a certain time to pay their taxes and licenses, threatening certain penalties prescribed by law against all parties failing to comply with such notice.

Now, I, John McEnery, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, warning all tax and license payers not to obey or regard such notice or demand, but to refuse and resist the same, and recognize as the only lawful persons charged with the collection and enforcement of taxes those who hold over as tax-collectors under the Government of the State as existing on the 4th of November, 1872, and those who have been appointed and commissioned by the undersigned. Full protection will be guaranteed by the Government to all citizens of the State against any penalties or violences which may be attempted by persons who may seek to enforce their illegal demands and acts and to exercise their usurped power and authority in the premises.

JOHN McENERY.

What the Republicans Have Offered the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Hon. W. L. McMillan also received the following from a prominent Kellogg Republican:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1873.

The mooted proposition is that those members entitled to seats come into our House, and that a sufficient number of the Lower House to make a majority with them pledge themselves to go for reforms, and the seating of those who are entitled to seats. This plan does not include the Senate.

United States Marshal Packard has received the following dispatch, dated New-Orleans, Feb. 14, from a Kellogg Republican:

At a caucus our members asked Democrats legally elected to take seats in the State House. No compromise is thought of, nor is it likely another meeting will be held.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth and Hon. W. L. McMillan received, to-day, the following dispatch from a prominent Fusionist:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1873.

The Republicans have not accepted the proposition of the Fusionists to organize on a basis of members returned by both boards, provided it be approved by the National Administration. Nothing but dictation from the Administration to Republicans to this effect would insure such a compromise. The Fusionists propose that, in the event of a compromise, the Legislature will declare who is Governor without any prearrangement, or otherwise. Both parties claim, in the event of compromise, the majority in the Legislature.

Republican Majorities in Pennsylvania Still Growing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Feb. 14.—After a close and exciting contest in this city, Charles C. Evans, Republican, was, to-day, elected Mayor, over William H. Gernard, Democrat, by 320 majority, a gain of 771 over the last mayoralty election. This is the largest Republican majority ever polled in this city, electing, in all probability, the youngest Mayor in the United States. Mr. Evans was the Chairman of the Berks County Committee during the late Presidential campaign, at which time the usual Democratic majority of 7,000 was reduced to 2,460 on the regular party issue.

Mormons Confident of Evading the Laws.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 14.—The prominence which Utah affairs are receiving at Washington is still the all-engrossing subject of public attention. The Mormons profess the utmost confidence that they will defeat the efforts of the Administration, not only at the present time, but in the future. The newspapers in the interest of the Church ignore the peculiar condition of affairs as much as possible. Delegate Hooper's efforts are thought, even among the Mormons, to have been very weak. The Apostle Cannon is most depended upon, and Brigham Young makes issue through him alone.

Quite a large number of saints are leaving for the new settlement in Arizona. Some of them, of high worldly degree, regard their call with ill-concealed dissatisfaction, and are half inclined to rebel. There is considerable remonstrance, but Church orders are imperative and unalterable.

Indictment of Members of Capt. Jack's Band for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—To-day the Grand Jury of Jacksonville, Oregon, indicted Scar-faced Charley, Hooker Jim, One-eyed Mose, old Dr. Humphrey, Little Jim, Boston Charley, and Dave, all belonging to Capt. Jack's band of Modocs, for murder in the first degree. Mrs. Brotherton and son, the survivors of the Brotherton family, swore positively that these Indians were in the band which massacred the settlers on Lost River last December. It is believed the Sheriff will not try to make any arrests till the result of the Peace Commission is known.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Judge Morgan yesterday denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Fralich, under sentence of death at Syracuse.

A resident of Ashland, N. H., named Harris, was run over and killed, on Thursday night, on the Concord and Montreal Railroad.

The steamer Vicksburg, from Martinique, for New-York, put in to Norfolk, Va., yesterday, for coal. She sails at sunrise today.

The Nebraska State Capital Removal bill has been tabled in the House by a vote of 22 to 17, and at present there is no probability of the success of that measure.

The nailers' strike at Wheeling, West Va., has ended, after several months' existence, and the nail mills of that city will all resume operations next Monday.

Among the indictments overturned by the decision of the Supreme Court of California in the Southwell case are those against Slack and Arnold for the Arizona diamond frauds.

Gov. Straw and the members of his council visited the New-Hampshire State Prison at Concord yesterday, and had an interview with Evans, the Northwood murderer, but elicited nothing from him of interest.

A passenger-train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad going East on Thursday night, ran off the track near Cleves, Ohio. A number of passengers were bruised, but none of them dangerously injured.

The wooden-ware factory of Wm. Brown, in St. Louis, was almost wholly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at from $45,000 to $50,000. The insurance is not ascertained.

Messrs. A. M. York, B. F. Simpson, Frank Bacon, and A. M. Johnson, of Kansas, arrived at St. Louis, yesterday, and left last night for Washington, to testify in the Pomeroy investigation.

James Mulligan, employed in Wheeler, Madden & Clemson's rolling-mill, at Middletown, while adjusting rollers, fell between them and was crushed to death. His body passed through three inches space.

The snow-storms on the Wasatch division of the Union Pacific Railroad still continue with great severity, but the snow-plows drive through everything, and not a single passenger or freight-train has been delayed.

Bold forgeries of checks, purporting to have been drawn on the United States Treasurer by disbursing officers in Arizona, have been discovered in San Francisco. They amount to several thousands of dollars, but none of them have been paid.

The Erie Knitting-mill, at Cohoes, owned by Wm. Moore, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $70,000. The insurance on the building is $11,000, and on the contents $35,400, in the following companies: In the German-American, $4,050; Home, $5,050; North American, $5,050; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,050; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000; Hanover, $2,550; Imperial, $2,550; Hartford, $5,000; Niagara, $2,550; and Atlantic, $2,550.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The Work of Perfecting the New Spanish Government—The Madrid Press on the Abdication.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—The National Assembly has elected Perales, Becana, Gomez, and Chao Vice-Presidents.

The address in reply to the King's message of abdication was adopted. It concludes with the declaration that when the present perils, conspiracies, and obstacles are overcome, Spaniards will not be able to offer Amadeus a crown, but they will offer him another dignity—that of being the citizen of a free and independent country.

Espartero, the veteran statesman, has sent his warmest congratulations to the new Government.

Señor Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, thrice tendered his resignation, but the Government requested him to remain for the sake of his country and liberty, and he consented.

Couriers have left the capital with Minister Castelar's manifesto to the foreign Powers.

Eminent statesmen are trying to prevail upon the Government to relinquish the idea of dividing the country into separate States and forming a federated republic like the United States. It is probable that the arguments against the scheme will have effect.

Gen. Nouvillas has been appointed Captain General of Madrid.

The *Imparcial* declares that the act of abdication was voluntary and personal. The King's father was opposed to it.

The *Correspondencia* says the flag of the Republic will be violet, white, and red.

It is reported that Gen. Moriones, Commander-in-Chief in the North, has telegraphed his adhesion to the new Government.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The Italian Senate has adopted a laudatory and affectionate address to Amadeus, late King of Spain.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Spanish Minister had a conference of two hours with Prince Bismarck to-day. The immediate recognition of the Spanish Republic by Germany is expected.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Several days' mails from Madrid are due. The report that a meeting was recently held at the residence of the Duke d'Aumale in the interest of the Duke de Montpensier is pronounced to be without foundation.

Specials from Madrid to the Paris journals report that Figueras intends to disband the regular army and rely solely on the civic guard for the preservation of order.

The *Gazette de France* says there is a party in the Portuguese army which is conspiring in favor of the Republic and an Iberian Union.

Snow Blockade Near Madrid—Titles and Decorations to be Suppressed.

MADRID, Feb. 14—Evening.—Slight disturbances have taken place in Malaga, but order has been restored.

The snow is so deep in the neighborhood of Madrid that the railroads are blockaded, and the running of trains suspended.

Gen. Pavia has been appointed to the chief command of the troops in Catalonia.

Señor Orense will probably be appointed Ambassador at Paris, Abarzuga at London, and Fiol at Brussels.

A decree is expected suppressing titles and decorations.

It is rumored that the royal palace here will be converted into a museum and academy of arts.

The revolutionary juntas, which have long existed in secret in the provinces, are dissolving.

The Spanish banks have offered financial aid to the Ministry.

The *Gaceta* reports the defeat of several Carlist bands in Catalonia.

The First Act of the New Spanish Government One of Clemency.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—A council of the Ministers was held yesterday. One of the first acts of the new Government was to issue a decree for the pardon of several men who were sentenced to be executed at Barcelona to-day.

Señor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now engaged in preparing a manifesto, which will be sent to the different foreign Powers, explaining the policy of the present Government of Spain.

The system of arming the people to repel invasion by Carlist bands will be largely developed by the Government.

France Congratulating Spain on Establishing a Republic.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 14.—At a meeting last night of the Deputies in the French National Assembly belonging to the party of the Left, resolutions were adopted congratulating the Republicans of Spain upon the establishment of the Spanish Republic.

The Spanish Revolution in the Portuguese Chamber.

LISBON, Feb. 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day debate arose on the recent events in Spain.

Silva said there was reason to expect that the changes in the neighboring country would have an echo in Portugal. He urged all to support the Constitution. The Prime Minister replied that he saw no danger to the country.

Amadeus will leave Lisbon for home as soon as the Queen can bear the fatigue of travel.

The idea of the union of Spain and Portugal is gaining strength.

Arrival of Amadeus in Lisbon.

LISBON, Feb. 14.—The ex-King, Amadeus, reached this city this morning, and proceeded to the palace which had been prepared for him. No intimation is given as to the time when he will take his departure for Italy. A squadron of Italian naval vessels is momentarily expected to arrive in the Tagus.

The ex-King and family were met, on their arrival at the railway station, by the King and Queen of Portugal, Prince August, and the members of the Cabinet. The Italian Ambassador received Amadeus. The ex-Queen was weak and was carried in a sedan-chair to the palace. The streets through which they passed were crowded.

Only Rumors of the Spanish Revolution Allowed to Reach Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 13, via KEY WEST.—Rumors are current in the streets of a revolution in Spain. No telegrams have been published by the newspapers, however, and the people generally are in ignorance of the situation in the mother country.

Subscriptions to the loan are coming in very slowly. Matanzas took only $300,000; Cardenas, $137,500; Sagua, $81,000.

José Maria Morales, one of the oldest merchants in America, is dead. The *Diario,* in its obituary, significantly remarks: We shall have to say, some day, probably to-morrow—Happy Morales! who did not live to witness the division of the Spaniards in this island.

The *Tribune* (Radical) made its appearance for the first time to-day.

The *Voz* of to-day contains no abolition article, contrary to expectation.

The German fleet, last from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived here on Wednesday, and the United States steamer Worcester on Tuesday.

Arkansas Legislature—Defeat of the Civil Rights Bill.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 14.—After a discussion of four days, the House, this evening, failed to pass the Civil Rights bill, which passed the Senate last week. Five Republicans voted with the Democrats against it. The vote stood—37 to 38.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Statement of Mr. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, Before the Senate Committee—Senator Harlan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Special Committee of the Senate, of which Senator Morrill, of Maine, is Chairman, to inquire into the Credit Mobilier charges against Senators, resumed its session this morning, and Senator Conkling, of New-York, was called.

MR. CONKLING.

The testimony of Mr. McComb, to the effect that Mr. Ames told him that stock had been given to Mr. Conkling, was read, together with the testimony of Mr. Ames, denying that emphatically.

Mr. Conkling replied: I can corroborate Mr. Ames. I never owned, or received by purchase, gift, or otherwise, any stock or interest in the Credit Mobilier or the Pacific Railroad Company. By the Pacific Railroad Company I mean the whole road, both the Union Pacific Railroad and Central Pacific Railroad; and I have never been an owner to any extent in either.

MR. PATTERSON.

Senator Patterson, of New-Hampshire, was then called, and made the following statement:

In the investigation by the House Committee, of which Mr. Poland is Chairman, a conflict of statement between Mr. Ames and myself has attracted such attention as to make it proper I should now refer to it. Though a stranger to Mr. Ames when I entered Congress, I became intimately associated with him in 1864, in a tour of observation made in that year under a resolution of Congress, of a portion of our northeastern coast. Thrown together for several weeks, that intimacy ripened into friendship, which induced, on my part, the utmost trust and confidence. In 1867, influenced, perhaps, by a previous offer of Mr. Ames to invest money for me which would certainly be productive of profit, I gave him $3,000. Subsequently, in 1869, I gave an additional $4,000 for the same purpose. The conflict of statements to which I have referred relates solely to the investment of the first-named sum. The $4,000, it is admitted by both of us, were invested in the stock and securities of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

During the late Senatorial election in my State I was informed that a gentleman who opposed my re-election to the Senate accused me of owning stock in the Credit Mobilier, and had declared his purpose to use against me this alleged ownership of the stock, and so drew upon me some of the odium which had been excited in the public mind against that company. As no written memorandum passed between Mr. Ames and myself when I deposited the $3,000 with him, I had only my memory to appeal to in determining what had been said as to the object of its investment. Feeling very sure that I had desired the first deposit to be invested as it is admitted the second was—in the stock and securities of the Union Pacific Road—I stated to my informant very emphatically that it was not true that I was interested in the Credit Mobilier. I immediately sought an interview with Mr. Ames, and told him of the effort being made to injure me. I said to him, "As you know, I am not a stockholder in that company. I would be glad if you would write Mr. Rollins and so state." He replied, "You are certainly not a stockholder, and I will so write." Of course, in detailing conversations, I only claim to give the substance, not the words used. A short time after this Mr. Ames came to my seat and submitted to my perusal a letter addressed by him to Mr. Rollins, which was perfectly satisfactory, and so I said to Mr. Ames. On reaching home I found Mr. Ames' letter and my denial, notwithstanding Mr. Rollins was urging against me my ownership of this stock. I sent a telegram and a letter to Mr. Ames, requesting him to give me what he had written to Mr. Rollins, and finally received the following letters:

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have your telegram asking me to give you the substance of the letter I wrote Rollins. You saw the letter. I asked you again to it after you saw it, and it is the only letter I have written him. The substance of it was that I heard he was making charges against you, or representing you as a holder or owner of stock in the Credit Mobilier, and that there were wrong and improper influences in relation to it. I wrote him that I did not think you ever had any of the stock, and if you had there was no more impropriety in it than owning bank stock.

Yours truly, OAKES AMES.

Hon. J. W. PATTERSON.

NORTH EASTON, June 12, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you from Washington in reply to your telegram. I have your letters of the 8th and 11th inst., coming to me on my arrival home from Washington. I stated in that letter the substance of my letter to Rollins. You saw the letter I wrote him, and there was nothing in that but the truth, and that Mr. Rollins should say that the Credit Mobilier of America was a fraudulent concern, and that those engaged in it perpetrated a fraud on the country, community, or its stockholders is simply an untruth. The stockholders of that company contained some of the best men of the country, and Mr. Rollins knows it. Such men as John J. Cisco, Gen. Dix, Wm. H. Macy, M. Dillon, McCormick, James Brooks, and many others of New-York; Glidden and Williams, Ezra Baker, Elisha Atkins, John Duff, Samuel Hooper, F. Gordon Dexter, Hon. John B. Alley, Oliver Ames, myself, and many others, and I am proud to say that I was a stockholder in it, and that there is and was nothing wrong in holding the stock any more than in owning bank or railroad stock, and Mr. Rollins should be ashamed to make such charges, if you had been a stockholder and manager in the company, as you was not. If Mr. Rollins can find nothing worse against you than being a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, you must be the purest man in New-Hampshire, or in the United States Senate. Trusting you will not suffer because you are accused of being a stockholder with me and not realizing the profits, I am,

Yours truly, OAKES AMES.

Hon. J. W. PATTERSON.

This conversation with Mr. Ames and the letters which it induced would have confirmed me in the belief that my two investments were in the Union Pacific Railroad stock and securities. If doubt had, therefore, existed on the subject, there was nothing which could have influenced me to represent to the committee or the country that my investment was made in the Union Pacific Railroad rather than in the Credit Mobilier. So far as Congress is interested in this investigation, the only legitimate object is to ascertain whether its members had private interests in companies subject to its jurisdiction and legislation, as a basis for the further inquiry whether that interest had improperly influenced legislative action. In this view, therefore, it would have been to my advantage to show that my investment was in the stock of a company deriving its charter from State authority, and having no connections with Congressional legislation, rather than with one which owed its existence to Congress, had received additional legislation, and was in a condition which made further legislation not improbable.

Mr. Patterson then quoted from the testimony of Mr. Ames before the Poland Committee on Dec. 17, to show to the effect that Mr. Patterson bought thirty shares of stock which was transferred to a banking-house in New York by his order, and resuming, said: These statements of Mr. Ames—so much in opposition to my own recollection, which, as already stated, had been confirmed by my conversations with him and by his letters to Mr. Rollins and myself—greatly surprised me, still, when I appeared before the committee I thought proper, these statements to the contrary notwithstanding, to give my own recollection as to the character of my dealings with Mr. Ames and what I had always believed to have been the mode in which my funds had been invested.

My testimony was given one month after these statements were made—that is, on Jan. 16. In concluding my version of the transaction, I said I had been thus explicit because I had been misrepresented, and not because I see any breach of propriety or personal integrity in a Congressman purchasing or holding this Credit Mobilier stock, more than paper, wool, legal-tender bonds, bank notes, bank stock, or any other species of property liable to be affected by legislation, but upon which legislation was not anticipated at the time of the purchase. Again, the same idea is expressed in the examination in reference to my statement that in the first conversation ever had with Mr. Ames as to an investment, the Credit Mobilier was mentioned by him.

Mr. Patterson quoted from his testimony before the Poland Committee, where he stated that he would have taken the stock had he the money to do so, and continuing, said: With these free admissions as to my willingness to have become a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier when the subject was first mentioned to me, I answered the inquiries of the committee, the statements of Mr. Ames being then before me, to the best of my recollection and belief at the time. Subsequent to my examination, Mr. Ames was again called to testify, on Jan. 25, when, in the course of his testimony he produced a receipt written, as he says, by him, and signed by me, dated at Boston, May 6, 1871. Again, on Jan. 29, he produced another receipt, written also by him, and signed by me, dated Washington, Feb. 14, 1868. I need not state that this was a great surprise to me. I knew I had given him receipts in one or two instances, but had not the slightest impression or recollection that they were of the character which they are. They were never alluded to by Mr. Ames in any of our interviews, and they surely must have been equally beyond his own recollection when in his conversation with me as to the Senatorial election and the charge made against me that I was a stockholder in that company he said I was not, and so wrote to Mr. Rollins. The receipts, as is seen, bear date prior to that conversation and letter. I cannot deny, from the inspection I have made, that my signature to those papers is genuine, and I am well aware it is to be presumed I had knowledge of all the facts stated in them; I can only account for my ignorance of their working by the entire trust and confidence I reposed in Mr. Ames; I regarded him as a friend, using my means so as best to promote my interest, and therefore readily signed whatever he wrote without that care and circumspection which ordinarily attends business transactions. In fact, this was a friendly rather than a business transaction, and I gave little thought to its character or details; it results from the admission made of the genuineness of my signatures, that Mr. Ames' statement as to the investment of the $3,000 is sustained, and that mine is erroneous. I repeat now what I have always said, that I have no more objections to proprietorship in the stock of the Credit Mobilier than in that of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; and, entertaining these views, I would have as readily stated my ownership in the former on all occasions as I did in the latter.

It was with this conviction I stated explicitly in the Senatorial canvass in New-Hampshire, that I had bought stock and securities in the Union Pacific Railroad but never purchased into the Credit Mobilier, though I could see no wrong in such an investment. This was said in good faith, and without a doubt of its truth. Whether the owner of stock in one of these companies, or in both, I can conscientiously state that no improper or corrupt purpose entered into my acquisition of it, and no improper or corrupt influence was ever exerted thereby on my conduct as a legislator. Whether these statements be true is a very proper inquiry to be made. If circumstances in the judgment of the committee call for it, I invite it earnestly.

It is proper I should advert to one other matter, to wit, my letter addressed to Mr. Ames, dated Washington, Jan. 4, 1873. This was eighteen days after Mr. Ames had testified before the committee that I had bought thirty shares of the Credit Mobilier stock. During the holidays, which occurred shortly after, Mr. Ames had made this statement so greatly to my surprise. I met him in Boston, and called his attention to what I regarded as a mistake in his evidence as to my first investment. He replied he had put the matter as he recollected it, but very likely he had forgotten the details, as it was a long time ago. He then requested me to sit down and write out my understanding of the transaction. This I could not do, as I was soon to leave for Springfield. Then, said he, write it out when you return to Washington. On my return I wrote the letter, had it copied by my wife, and delivered to Mr. Ames by my friend, Hon. John H. Rice, of Maine, to whom I explained its contents and the circumstances which induced it. As it is seen, the first and largest part relates to the first interview with Mr. Ames, in which he had offered to sell me Credit Mobilier stock, which resulted in my declining, as I had no means at the time. The statement of my understanding of that interview and its result was made under the circumstances recited, to enable Mr. Ames to refresh his memory and to correct his deposition, if convinced of his error. Then followed the sentence commencing: "If pressed to know if I purchased at any time any stock or bonds in the road, you can say I did," &c. I have been subjected to very severe criticism for this. It has even been said that it indicates an attempt to suborn the witness to testify falsely. I ask attention to the fact that at the time no evidence had appeared as to my $4,000 investment in the Union Pacific Railroad. I confess I have a reluctance that my private affairs should, without necessity, be made public. Besides this, the public curiosity, as well as what seemed the desire of the committee, was directed solely to the hunt for stockholders in the Credit Mobilier. I did not wish Mr. Ames to state my ownership in the Union Pacific Railroad without he was pressed, but if he was I gave him liberty to state all the facts. Under the circumstances it was unfortunate I should have used inconsiderately an expression which was subject to criticism. Had I been conscious of intending so grave a wrong as is imputed to me, I should hardly have had my letter copied by my wife or communicated to my friend. Indeed, I would have trusted nothing to writing. I wish further to remind the committee that the only embarrassment under which I labored at the date of this letter was in the allegation that I was the holder of Credit Mobilier stock. Now, if the object of my letter was to procure a collusive arrangement with Mr. Ames to free me from it, I should have written, "If pressed to know whether I purchased Credit Mobilier stock you can say I did not, but purchased stock in the road."

I have said the first part of my letter explained to Mr. Ames my understanding as to what had passed in reference to the Credit Mobilier. Believing this statement would satisfy, and was correct, and he in fault, I thus conclude: "Don't fail to correct your original statement before the committee. It must not be reported as it now stands." Of course my request for correction was founded on the impression that my statement should make as to its truth. Mr. Ames stated that I had written him other letters. The only other letters which I have written him have been notes asking him to call at my room or allow me to call at his.

After having written the foregoing for the purpose of presenting it to the committee, I received, in answer to inquiries from my business correspondent in New-York, information which goes to confirm the statement made by Mr. Ames of the transfer and deposit of stock in the Credit Mobilier to my account and benefit, with the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., though previous communications from the same correspondent confirmed me in the belief expressed in my examination before the Poland Committee, that no such stock had been transferred to me or to others for my benefit. To state this whole transaction briefly, it stands thus:

First—I hand Mr. Ames $3,000 to invest for me. He takes my money and purchases thirty shares in the Credit Mobilier, but never transfers to me the stock, or even mentions it. He does not ask authority to hold in trust, but holds it, without my knowing he has even bought it.

Second—He comes to me some months later, and says I have sold your bonds, and pays me some money, for which I receipt without giving any heed to the character of the receipt written by him. This he repeats. From all this is left on my mind the impression that he had purchased for me securities in the road, and not an interest in the Credit Mobilier.

Third—At Pittsburg, in his suit with McComb, Mr. Ames, as was generally understood, had sworn he did not hold Credit Mobilier stock in trust for any one, as he had delivered money to me. I had a right to be confirmed, as I was, in my impression, that I owned none.

Fourth—In my Senatorial contest, Mr. Ames denied both in conversations and letters that I was a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier; that I ever received any of the stock, or any profits on any stock. Had I not a right to believe and assert the same? Then came on this "Comedy of Errors," called an investigation, in which Mr. Ames testified that I had bought thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier, and it had been transferred for me to Morton, Bliss & Co., of New-York. I wrote to Mr. Morton to learn the facts, and afterward, on my way through New-York, I saw him in person. He said they had never held any of that stock for any one. Thus I was led into a false impression of the facts of this case. I never spoke with a profounder sense of truth of what I said than when before the committee of the House, and if in error I now protest the credit belongs to others and not to me. I have made this statement with the frankness which should characterize such communications. If I have misjudged in supposing that my ownership of stock in either of the companies is compatible with the exercise of my legislative obligations and duties, I shall bow to your determination, though I must hold my own opinion to the contrary.

The committee took a recess until 1 o'clock.

MR. HARLAN.

The committee reassembled at 2½ o'clock, and Senator Harlan was recalled. In answer to questions of Senator Stevenson, he said he had not found the dates of the checks received from Dr. Durant. Had never seen copies of the checks or the stubs since they were given away. Had a conversation with Dr. Durant in relation to the checks, and asked him if any checks had been drawn by him or paid out of the funds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to aid the election of witness in Iowa. He replied in the negative.

Mr. Stevenson—I have been notified that the stubs of the checks were shown to you in a committee in the Capitol. Before proceeding to introduce that witness, I would prefer that you examine your papers, as you say you retain press copies, in order that you may refresh your memory.

The witness replied that he would examine his papers, and he could probably fix the date. He had no recollection of having been shown stubs or copies of the checks in the Capitol. Witness wanted to know if there were any witnesses against him; if so, he had a right to hear their testimony before replying.

Senator Stevenson said he had been informed by a gentleman that the fact could be proved that stubs or copies of the checks were shown to Mr. Harlan in a committee-room in the Capitol. He (Senator Stevenson) did not say it was so, but had been so told, and desired to ask Mr. Harlan about it.

Mr. Stockton said he had been informed that the $10,000 was not used for election purposes, and he therefore desired to ask Mr. Harlan if he received the money himself, and if so what he did with it? He had been informed that the money was given to Mr. Harlan for another purpose, and not for election purposes. He did not say it was true, and therefore asked the question.

Mr. Harlan raised the question as to the authority of the committee to go into all these subjects. It was for the committee to investigate the charge of Credit Mobilier corruption, and not all these outside questions.

Senator Stevenson—I have seen charges published in a leading Republican paper—the Cincinnati *Gazette*—charging that this money was given to influence the election of Senator Harlan while Secretary of the Interior.

Senator Stockton said Dr. Durant had stated that this money was given to aid in the election of Mr. Harlan, as he could shape the election. The witness now raises the point that he will not tell the truth about it until he finds out what we expect to prove. The question he desired to ask the witness now is what disposition he made of that money. If Senator Harlan desires or prefers to postpone answering this question until another time, I have no objection. It is not as a matter of curiosity on my part. This thing has been made public in the newspapers, and I feel it my duty as a member of the committee to ask the question.

Mr. Harlan said he understood the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Stevenson) to say that he had additional information in regard to the checks, and he thought he had a right to that information before being called upon to testify.

Mr. Morrill said members of the committee need not give witnesses their reasons for asking questions. Every Senator on the committee had a right to ask any questions he desired without giving reasons to the witness.

Mr. Stockton asked the witness again if he got the money for those two checks? A.—I got the money for one, I remember distinctly, and I suppose I got that for the other also. They were both under my control, however.

Q.—What did you do with the money? A.—I indorsed it and gave it to a friend to get the money. Whether he gave the money to me, or handed it to some friend, I don't remember.

Q.—What is the name of the friend to whom you handed the check?

Mr. Harlan—I do not want to bring in the names of others.

Mr. Stockton repeated the question.

Mr. Harlan—Well, I will make inquiry of the Chairman if it is necessary that I shall answer that question.

The committee-room was cleared, and after a conference of fifteen minutes among the members the doors were reopened, and Mr. Morrill, the Chairman, announced that the committee was of the opinion that any question asked as to the distribution of the money received was pertinent. The question was then asked: What was the name of the friend? A.—Carlton.

Q.—Do I understand that you handed him the check? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was done with the money afterward? A.—It was under my control, but I am not distinct whether Mr. Carlton handed the money to me or a friend.

Q.—Do you recollect in what shape the money was? A.—It was in currency.

Q.—You have no recollection as to what Mr. Carlton did with it? A.—It was used to defray the expenses of the election in Iowa. I have no doubt it was applied as funds are usually applied in such cases.

Q.—Toward your election as Senator? A.—Well, yes. Toward the election of the Legislature too.

By Mr. Stevenson—Witness did not remember Carlton's first name; he was the agent or secretary of the Methodist Book Concern in New-York City, and resided in New-Jersey; did not know where he could be found.

Q.—Did you receive any other funds from any agent, employe, or officer of any railroad company? A.—Not that I know of.

Witness then explained that he was in New-York when he received the check from Durant, and asked Carlton where the bank was. He asked me if I had any bank business. I told him yes; I had a check. He replied: Well, our bank clerk will attend to it, and I gave it to him. Witness did not remember the name of the bank. Carlton had nothing to do with the distribution of the money in Iowa.

Q.—Who had charge of its distribution in Iowa? A.—A number of friends; I do not remember them now.

Q.—Can you give us the names of some? A.—I will try to make out a list if the committee desires it. William H. Corkhill was one of the friends with him when he got the check, and the money might have been handed to him. Was not sure whom it was handed to.

Q.—Did you bring that money to Washington with you from New-York, or deposit in New-York? A.—I am not certain whether I brought it here or gave it to a friend in New-York.

Q.—Name any person, either here or in New-York, to whom that $5,000 was distributed.

Mr. Harlan—Well, I leave it to the Chairman if I am to answer that.

The Chairman notified Mr. Harlan that he must answer.

Mr. Harlan—It will require some reflection, and perhaps some search, for me to ascertain the names of all the parties who used the fund; one, I remember, was B. S. Noble.

Q.—Who did Noble get it from? A.—I don't remember whether it was from me or some one else.

In answer to questions of Mr. Scott, the witness testified that the money was used in paying the expenses of friends in the Senatorial election, so far as it depended on witness it was so used.

Q.—By Mr. Stevenson—Did you, after May 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1866, receive any other money from any President, Vice-President, agent or employe of any of the three roads known as the Pacific Road? A.—Not that I am aware of, so far as I can now remember.

Mr. Stevenson said he had some other questions to ask Mr. Harlan, but would postpone them until he (Mr. Harlan) should make the examination as to the date of the checks.

Mr. Wright—Some portion of the money was used to defray expenses already incurred in the election. Did not think much of it went into the hands of the Chairman of the State Executive Committee. At any rate, a large portion did not.

At 4 o'clock the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Wilson Committee met this morning for the purpose of examining C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, but as the gentleman had not appeared, a recess was taken until 12 o'clock.

John J. Cisco, of New-York has been summoned, and in case the subcommittee to which was referred the propriety of calling Gov. Dix as a witness report favorably, he also will be requested to appear. It is also probable Mr. Barlow, of New-York, will be summoned to testify in relation to his attorneyship for Gen. Dix in matters between him and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Gen. G. M. Dodge, who was summoned as a witness several weeks ago, has not yet appeared, and the impression prevails that he is evading the summons.

MR. HUNTINGTON EXAMINED.

On the reassembling of the committee, Mr. C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was examined with reference to the construction of his road. He detailed the financial embarrassments under which the company labored in building the road. The first contracts, embracing, perhaps, seventy-four or seventy-five miles of the road, were let to eight or ten different parties. S. D. Smith had one contract to build five miles of the road. Witness said Charles Crocker & Co. had a contract, but did not remember for how many miles nor the sum of money paid them. The Contract and Finance Company was organized in 1867. Witness thought to procure labor at reasonable prices and take contracts for constructing the road. He was one of the incorporators, and believes the capital stock was $5,000,000. Was financial and business manager of the Central Pacific Railroad, in the East, at the organization of the road. Has also been Vice-President from the organization of the company. Witness got the impression that the Contract and Finance Company was to receive in payment for building 600 miles of the road a part in the stock of the road and a part in bonds. The company was to build and equip the road.

Before the Central Pacific Railroad Company had let the contract to the Finance Company, they (the Central Pacific Company) had already bought a large amount of iron for the road, and the Contract and Finance Company paid the Central Pacific Company for it. The Contract and Finance Company received the Government and first mortgage bonds. Witness' impression was that the Contract and Finance Company made nothing on this contract, but a certain amount of stock, and the stock was not then worth more than ten per cent. as collateral. Witness received dividends on the contract, and some stock, also a few land grants, but could not remember how much. At present holds, perhaps, $1,000,000 worth of stock in the road, but don't remember how many shares he held in the Finance Company. Don't know who made the contract with this company, but he (witness) had nothing to do with it. Impression of witness was that the Contract Company now owes little or nothing, except its bonded debt. The floating debt is covered by cash, or its equivalent. Don't know what proportion of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad was owned by the Contract and Finance Company. Impression of witness was that he had no personal knowledge of the first lettings of the Contract and Finance Company, and does not remember to have been present at the organization of the company. The stock of the Central Pacific Company would not have brought ten cents on the dollar in the market at the time of the organization of the Finance Company. The stock was taken originally at par by friends of the enterprise. The stock of the Central Pacific has no market value; don't know how many stockholders there are in the road. It was the impression of witness that a dozen men or firms control a majority of the stock of the road, but was not positive on that point; could not give an idea what the stock would bring now. Witness bought some stock a good while ago for money, but could not recollect exactly what he gave for it, but believed he bought it at about par. Witness gave a list of the assets of the road, stating that these include in cash between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000; he also gave an account of the debts of the company.

By Mr. Shellabarger—Suppose the Government should require the payment of the whole of the semi-annual interest on the Government subsidy, except what you pay in the way of transportation, would you be able punctually to meet the interest? A.—I have no doubt that the Central Pacific Railroad Company can meet all its legal obligations.

Q.—Could you in the case stated pay interest on the Government subsidy, and also on the bonds as they fall due? A.—I have no doubt the company could.

The witness, in further examination, said the gross earnings of the road were $12,800,000, and the running expenses a little over forty per cent. No dividends had been paid to the stockholders.

By Mr. Hoar—Is it not your belief the persons who have been prominent in the management of the road, including yourself, have received considerable values, either in money, bonds, or stocks, as profits on contracts made for its construction? A.—I think we have made some money. If I have received any at all it is as a stockholder, and in connection with the Contract and Finance Company.

Q.—Are not your profits more that $1,000,000? A.—Not actually, but I think the nominal or face value of the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad I received would be equal to that sum.

Q.—Is it not your belief that your firm received in the shape of bonds considerable profits on your shares? A.—My impression is we have received some value in bonds.

Q.—Is it not more than $100,000, according to your belief? A.—I think it very likely.

Q.—Is it not over $500,000? A.—Not $500,000.

Witness having been interrogated as to the business of Mr. Franchot at Washington, said it was to bring the attention of members of Congress to the views of the company on the pending questions.

Q.—Is Mr. Franchot known as concerned in what is known as the lobby? A.—Not at all. Mr. Franchot is the agent of the Central Pacific Railroad. He is above reproach. I have known him for many years.

In answer to a question by Mr. Hoar, witness said he was here in 1864; he recollected meeting Joseph B. Stewart as a man of considerable influence.

Witness having been reminded that Stewart testified that he received money from witness, the latter said if Stewart so testified it was true. He gave Stewart $2,000 to be used in a proper way to explain the affairs of the company. Witness had never given money or anything of value, or paid directly or indirectly to any member of Congress, for the sake of interesting him in any matter concerning the Central Pacific Railroad. He had no knowledge of money having been paid by others for such purposes, nor did he ever have any negotiations with Fremont and Hallett, to remove the opposition of the Kansas and Iowa Railroad Company to the act of 1864 for the benefit of the Pacific Railroad.

A long examination followed as to the stock and bonds, interest, &c., of the road.

Mr. Shellabarger asked what was the aggregate amount of profits divided among the members of the Construction Company for that company?

The witness replied that he did not know, nor were any of the gentlemen who could answer the question now in this part of the country. The books, too, were in California. Nothing was done that was not proper to be done; the road was built at less expense than any other road, in proportion to the length, and under like circumstances. The company have done everything they agreed to do for the Government. It had been better served than the company.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow morning.

FIRE IN CENTRE-STREET.

Partial Destruction of the New-York and New-Haven Freight Depot—Loss, Over $100,000.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the watchman employed at the Freight Depot of the New-York and New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, in Centre-street, discovered a fire on the second floor of the Franklin-street end of the building, in that portion of the premises occupied by J. Jaeger & Co., manufacturers of pasteboard boxes, &c. The fire companies doing duty in that district promptly responded. Engine Company No. 31 was the first on the ground, and was quickly followed by Steamers Nos. 7, 9, 12, 20, and 29, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 8, and 10. Chief-Engineer Perley, and Assistant-Engineers Brandon, Forlong, Shay, and Monroe, were promptly at the scene of the fire directing the operations of the firemen, and Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, with a strong force of police, formed a cordon about the burning building and rendered valuable services in preserving order. The freight depot is a four-story brick structure, covering the whole block bounded by Centre-street on the east, Elm-street on the west, Franklin-street on the south, and White-street on the north. The lower portion of the vast building is used as a freight depot by the New-York and New-Haven and the Harlem Railroads, the south half being owned and used by the former, and the north half by the latter company. The upper floors of the building are occupied by a large number of manufacturing firms. When first discovered the fire was burning in the centre of the second floor, on the Franklin-street side of the building, but owing to the highly-combustible nature of the goods in Jaeger & Co.'s factory, the flames spread very rapidly along the floor to the machine-shop of J. H. Darlington, located on the Centre-street front of the structure, and mounted thence to the third and fourth floors, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the firemen, were soon bursting through the roof. Chief Perley finding that the force at his command were not sufficient to subdue the fire, ordered a second alarm to be given, and in a few minutes several steamers from the lower section of the City had arrived, and assisted in extinguishing the flames. After several hours of incessant toil, the fire was subdued and finally extinguished, but not before the second, third, and fourth floors of the building for about fifty feet on Centre and about the same distance on Franklin-street had been gutted and a portion of the roof burned off.

The losses prove to be unusually heavy. That of Jaeger & Co. is estimated at $36,000 on stock and machinery, and the total insurance is but $6,000, in the Metropolitan, People's, and North Missouri Companies. The loss of J. H. Darlington, machinist, is estimated at $10,000; insured for $1,000 each in the North Missouri, Arctic, Globe, and Hibernia of Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Unger, manufacturer of telegraph instruments, sustains a loss of $10,000; insured for $3,000 in the North Missouri and Black River Companies. The loss of John Kent, manufacturer of knitting machines, is estimated at $12,000. Thomas Jones, cut-glass manufacturer, loses on stock and machinery $20,000. The loss on the building will fall on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. It is estimated at $20,000, and is covered by an insurance of $31,250.

STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

Strange Action of the Police Commissioners—Superintendent Thorne Appointed a Captain.

Considerable excitement was occasioned about Police Head-quarters, yesterday, by the announcement that Superintendent Thomas W. Thorne, the head of the Street-cleaning Bureau of the Police Department, had been removed, and appointed a Captain of Police. On inquiry a TIMES reporter learned that at a meeting of the Board of Police Mr. Thorne was dismissed as Superintendent of Street-cleaning, and immediately thereafter a resolution was adopted appointing him a patrolman in the Police Department, and by a course of rapid promotion, resorted to only in extreme cases, passed with railroad speed through the grades of roundsman and sergeant, until he reached that of captain. He was then detailed to duty as the head of the Street-cleaning Bureau, a position which had been but a few moments before rendered vacant by his own removal. Such a peculiar proceeding by the Board of Police naturally gave rise to a variety of rumors as to its cause and effect. It was stated, on one hand, that the design was to make Capt. Thorne Superintendent of Police, in place of Superintendent Kelso, who was to be summarily removed, but were this the object of the Commissioners, no such action of the board as was taken yesterday would be rendered necessary, as the Superintendent of Police is the only executive officer of the department who can by law be appointed from civil life. All other officers must take rank by promotion from the next lowest grade. Another rumor was to the effect that the appointment of Capt. Thorne was made to retain him in the department after the passage of the new charter. It will be remembered that Capt. Thorne was an inspector of police of but a few months, standing when the board assumed charge of the street-cleaning business. He then resigned his position as inspector to accept that of superintendent of the Street-cleaning Bureau. It was feared that when the new charter would come into operation the bureau would be reorganized, and that Mr. Thorne would lose his position, but as a captain of police he cannot be removed except on charges. These were mere rumors, however, and to ascertain the real reasons for the sudden change of base in the affairs of the Street-cleaning Bureau a TIMES reporter had an interview with Commissioners Manierre and Bosworth. In answer to the inquiries of the reporter, these gentlemen stated that the change was made for two reasons, viz., to give the Superintendent of Street-cleaning more power and authority, and also as a matter of economy. Under the regulations in relation to street cleaning recently adopted by the board, and heretofore published in THE TIMES, the foremen of the work will be patrolmen detailed for duty in each precinct, and it was to give the Superintendent of the bureau full power and authority over the policemen detailed for duty as "foreman," that the board, taking advantage of an existing vacancy, appointed him a captain of police. The economy, they said, can be readily perceived when the fact is known that, as Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Bureau, Capt. Thorne has been receiving a salary of $5,000 per annum, while the pay of a captain of police cannot, under the law, exceed $2,000. The Commissioners intimated that this change was but the fore-runner of a number of others which they have in contemplation in connection with the Street-Cleaning Department, and which will be developed in the course of a few days.

Business in Westchester County Court.

Yesterday, in the Court of Sessions for Westchester County, James Welsh, a convict in the State Prison, indicted for an assault with an intent to kill Charles F. Wentworth, foreman of the shop where he worked, was convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison, to commence at the expiration of the former term of ten years' imprisonment for an assault with intent to kill his aunt.

Andrew Miller, indicted for burglary in the third degree and grand larceny, committed at Yonkers, was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Albany County Penitentiary.

John Armstrong, indicted for grand larceny, entered a plea of petit larceny, which was accepted, and he was sent to the Albany Penitentiary for six months.

In the case of Samuel Merritt, a member of the Westchester County Bar, indicted for stealing money from the till of the Nelson House bar, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged. It was stated that they stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

Another sitting of the court will be held on the 26th inst.

THE STOKES CASE.

Elaborate Decision by Judge Boardman—He Denies the Prisoner A New Trial.

Judge Boardman's decision and opinion, on the motion on behalf of Edward S. Stokes for a new trial on the ground of irregularities committed during the progress of the trial which resulted in his conviction, was yesterday received in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The motion for a new trial is denied, the Judge overruling all the points presented on behalf of the prisoner. The irregularities committed by some of the jurors are decided—though unwise—not to have resulted in prejudice to the prisoner; the prisoner's absence, being with his consent, cannot be pleaded on his behalf; the new testimony offered is merely cumulative; the Judge, though absent from the bench for a few minutes, was practically present, and nothing took place during such technical absence to the prejudice of the prisoner; the objectionable language used by counsel for the prosecution in summing up should have been objected to at the time. Deciding the motion on its merits, the Judge does not deem it necessary to discuss the legal right to make the motion. The opinion in full, is as follows:

Affidavits of jurors are not admissible to impeach their verdict. The same rule, and for the same reason, applies to affidavits of others touching declarations of jurors while engaged upon the trial or after the rendition of their verdict. (3 Gr. & Wat. on New Trials, 1,428, &c., 1,452, &c.; Chun vs. Smith, 5 Hill, 560; Thomas vs. Chapman, 45 Bart., 98; People vs. Hartung, 4 Park, 256, 315; Wilson vs. People, 4 id., 619, 632.) Such portions of the affidavits used upon this motion as are incompetent under these rules are rejected from consideration. Two grounds of objection are urged as to jurors. First, that some of the jurors had formed and expressed decided opinions as to the case before they were sworn; second, that some of the jurors during the trial were guilty of such misconduct as should avoid their verdict. Upon the first of these points, these jurors, upon their examination under challenge, declared they had formed and expressed such opinions, but at the same time asserted their belief that they could render an impartial verdict according to the evidence submitted to them on the trial, and that such opinions would not bias or influence their verdict. Believing such statements to be true, they were allowed to become jurors. Under the act of May 3, 1872, chapter 475, they were properly accepted. Such an acceptance was not an irregularity. It was right and proper, unless that act is unconstitutional. That is a question of law fully presented by the bill of exceptions in this case, and is available to the prisoner on writ of error. The affidavits here presented add nothing to the objections made on the trial to the competency of the jurors referred to. They simply tried to prove what was then fully admitted, and the question in the end turns upon the constitutionality of the law of 1872, which was recognized as valid upon the trial, and to which ruling the prisoner has an available exception. Upon the second point, the affidavits show that Mr. Yost, one of the jurors, visited the Grand Central Hotel, the scene of the homicide, during the trial; that Mr. Beyers, another juror, looked at his own pistols, and at pistols in the window of a Broadway store, with reference to the number of chambers to be casually seen and determined, and that Mr. Bolles, a third juror, was seen with a daily paper in his hand, and said that he had read it; that is, the case as published in the papers.

While these several acts were indiscreet, the affidavits do not show any real or possible wrong. It does not appear how by any possibility the acts of these jurors prejudiced the prisoner or affected their verdict. An injury to the prisoner must be real, and established. It is not sufficient that it may be imagined or possible. For in such case fancy could always suggest suspicions of wrong to set aside every verdict, however honest. But the affidavits of the jurors implicated, except Bolles', show that nothing was seen, or done, or said that in any respect influenced or mollified their verdict or judgment respecting the facts proven on the trial. Such evidence readily overcomes any suspicion that may be justly excited by the unfortunate curiosity of the jurors. In the absence of injury to the prisoner any impropriety on the part of jurors will not invalidate their verdict. (Stephens vs. People, 19 N. Y., 549, 567-8. Willis vs. People, 5 Park, 621, 647. Affirmed, 32 N. Y., 715. People vs. Hartung ante.)

As to Mr. Bolles, not enough appears to excite any well-grounded suspicion of wrong or injury to the prisoner. What he read, where he read, how much he read, whether right or wrong as set out in the paper read, whether he was influenced or not by what he read, or, if influenced, whether for or against the prisoner does not appear. It would be idle to treat such evidence as justifying the granting of a new trial, because the prisoner had thereby been prejudiced or injured in his rights. (U. S. vs. Reid, 12 Howe, U. S. R., 361, 366.) During the trial, the prisoner left the court-room for about five minutes during the examination of Coroner Young. The officer in charge of the prisoner thought he had the consent of the Court. In this he is mistaken. It was a voluntary act of the prisoner without the knowledge or consent of the Court, or of the counsel for the prosecution. His absence was known to his own counsel. The examination of Coroner Young went on notwithstanding. The counsel for the prisoner gave no notice of such absence, nor did they stop the examination, or make any objection. But one of the prisoner's counsel did make a note of the fact on the minutes he was taking of the trial. He did request one of his associates to make a minute of the same fact, and to call the attention of one or two gentlemen sitting near to the same fact. Such associate noted the absence so carefully as to be able to say that "testimony covering about three pages of the stenographer's minutes, as written out, were taken." All of the prisoner's counsel knew it, and kept silent. What Coroner Young testified to in the prisoner's absence does not appear. Nor does it appear that any of the evidence so given was objectionable or objected to. It is not pretended, that the prisoner was, in fact, prejudiced by the occurrence. It is not shown that the evidence of Young was controverted by other evidence. In fact it was not. His whole evidence might be stricken out of the case without harm to the prosecution or benefit to the prisoner. He knew nothing of the killing, and was simply called to prove the proceedings upon the inquest, and the identity of the pistol and other articles produced upon the trial. The identity of the pistol with that used by Stokes was conceded. It is insisted that such absence was an irregularity fatal to the trial.

The most remarkable feature of the objection is its bad faith. It is an effort on the part of the prisoner and his counsel to take advantage of their own wrong. It is the duty of the counselor to aid the Court in the just administration of the law. In violation of this duty counsel for the prisoner have permitted what they claim is an irregularity to occur, and purposely omitted to call the attention of the Court to it, that it might be remedied or prevented, in the hope of availing themselves of it to overcome a possible adverse verdict. It is now offered as a reason for a new trial. It was necessary that the prisoner should be present during the trial. It was his right. The law gave it to him for his benefit. If he was deprived of that right, it would be error. But if that right is given to him, and he for a moment leaves the court without its knowledge, or the knowledge of the prosecution, for a temporary purpose, as in this case, it would seem that the substance of the law would be sacrificed to its shadow to hold it error—especially when there is not the slightest evidence to believe, or even suspect, that he was harmed by the proceedings had in his absence. Consent will cure most errors not jurisdictional. A prisoner may waive irregularities, as in the case of Beebe vs. The People, (5 Hill, 32,) where Nelson, C. J., says "it is not for the prisoner to take advantage of the irregularity, as the indulgence was granted on his application and for his benefit." So in People vs. Rathbone, 21 Wendell, 512, the Court says "the prisoner may even waive his trial at the hands of a jury on the merits, by pleading guilty." Having this power no one will pretend that he cannot consent to anything less. A man cannot legally be tried as accessory to a felony till the principal be convicted. Such a trial is contrary to all ancient and fundamental principles of law. Yet, says Coke, "if he goes to trial without insisting upon the objection he shall be holden to have waived it."

These principles are approved of and deemed applicable to capital cases in Stephens vs. The People, 19, N. Y. C, 565. "There can be no good reason why in such cases the Court should deny the existence or refuse the application of principles consonant to common sense and the ordinary course of justice. The public have rights as well as the accused," &c.

The question presented is not whether the prisoner was deprived of a substantial right; that cannot be claimed; but by his own voluntary act, with the knowledge and consent of his counsel, and by his own fault, he creates an irregularity, and now seeks to benefit thereby. To recognize such a principle would be a premium upon wrong-doing, especially in a case where the prisoner has suffered no injury and has in no respect been prejudiced.

Substantially and within the spirit of the law the prisoner was present during this trial.

The absence of the Judge twice for about five minutes while counsel for the prosecution was summing up to the jury is also urged as an irregularity. No complaint is made that anything improper occurred during such absence, that anything objectionable was said or done, or that the prisoner was in any respect prejudiced thereby. Without conceding that such act was improper, irregular, or dangerous, many of the considerations in reference to the absence of the prisoner are deemed pertinent. The prisoner and his counsel are present and make no objection. The remarks of counsel were not addressed to the Court, nor was it essential to the orderly [conduct] of the cause that the Judge should [hear] them. The Judge, though out of hearing, was within a few feet of the court-room, and substantially controlling the proceedings. There is nothing in the occurrence that wronged the prisoner or benefited the prosecution. (Barker vs. The People, 3 Gilman, (Ill.) 368.)

The closing speech by counsel for the prosecution is suggested as irregular and improper, and a ground for new trial. A reading of that part set forth in the affidavit furnishes but weak ground for the suggestion. If remarks of counsel are objectionable, it would be well for counsel to make their objections at the time. The Court has responsibilities enough without being called upon to object to the line of argument which counsel may choose to indulge in, unless it is grossly out of character. The opening remarks were not of that kind.

It would be asking too much to set aside a verdict and grant a new trial upon the pretense that the opening of counsel for the prosecution was an irregularity to be established by affidavits. It is not an irregularity, however objectionable in form, but the subject of objection and exception in like manner with any other proceedings on the trial.

Upon the trial the evidence of the prisoner tended to prove that Fisk, the deceased, came up the stairs toward the prisoner with a pistol in his hands, and that the prisoner shot Fisk in self-defense. Several witnesses were called to show that Fisk carried a pistol, that such a pistol as he carried was picked up on the stairway near where he fell, and was carried away.

The affidavit of Mary Bean shows she saw Col. Fisk come out of the entrance door after going in, take a pistol out of his pocket, go back into the stairway entrance, and soon after she heard two pistol shots, she being then in the entrance to the stairway.

Upon this affidavit a new trial is asked upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence.

This evidence, so far as it tends to establish self-defense, is cumulative and adds nothing to what was testified to upon the trial. Beyond that, so far as the affidavit shows, Mrs. Bean does not see the parties when the firing takes place, does not know their relative positions, does not see Stokes at all, does not know what Fisk was doing when Stokes fired, nor any facts immediately accompanying the firing characterising the motive and purpose. It is not, therefore, so material as to furnish just ground for believing that it would affect the result.

Motions for new trial upon newly-discovered evidence are addressed to the discretion of the Court, and should not be granted unless the Court be satisfied that such new evidence is so pertinent and material that it would probably produce a different result on such new trial. (3 Gr. and Wat. on New Tr., 1,043.)

The right of defendant to move for a new trial in this court after verdict and sentence upon the irregularities alleged, will not be considered, for the reason that the conclusion reached upon the merits of the motion render it unnecessary. The defendant will not be prejudiced by any neglect to decide that point. If the Supreme Court will hear this matter by way of review of this decision, or as an independent question, the defendant can again present it there. But if this motion has been rightfully heard, and this decision be final and conclusive, so far as irregularities are concerned, it is submitted with the confident belief that the result is fairly due to the law and the facts in the case.

The motion for a new trial is therefore denied.

The brother and cousin of Stokes undertook the painful mission of communicating the result of Judge Boardman's decision to their unhappy relative. The prisoner was evidently unprepared for an adverse ruling; the announcement took him completely by surprise, and all the fortitude and courage which had sustained him during the painful ordeal of the trial appeared to have forsaken him. He seemed considerably agitated, a shadow of disappointment rested on his face, and after conversing with his relatives, he retired dejected and apparently desponding. One of Stokes' counsel has intimated that in case the present proceedings before Judge Davis should be decided against the prisoner, application will be made to other judges.

The Scannell Trial—A Jury Obtained.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohue was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and after five days' effort a full jury was finally obtained. The names of the jurors are:

1. Samuel Dreyfus, No. 151 East Fifty-fifth-street.
2. James M. Quigley, No. 34 West Fifteenth-street; no business.
3. James C. Wells, No. 227 West Thirty-eighth-street; merchant.
4. David D. Nile, No. 48 Walker-street; salesman.
5. John J. Bragg, No. 92 Desbrosses-street; fruit-dealer.
6. Allen B. Terry, No. 206 West Twenty-ninth-street; clerk.
7. Theodore E. Studley, No. 28 Park-place; merchant.
8. George E. Smith, No. 15 East Thirty-eighth-street; watches.
9. Henry Krewolf, No. 331 West Thirty-fourth-street; printer.
10. James R. Linnard, No. 41 South-street; merchant.
11. John L. Slingerland, No. 60 West Nineteenth-street; notary.
12. Henry S. Mack, No. 69 West Forty-sixth-street; clothier.

The Court then intimated its intention of adjourning to Monday morning. Mr. Beach drew attention to the fact that slanderous comments had been made by the public Press not only on the prisoner, but on the counsel engaged to defend him, and he asked the Court to instruct the jury not to read or pay any attention to the newspapers during their service as jurors. Judge Brady said he hoped the Press would refrain from any comments during the progress of the case, and he directed the jury not to read anything in the newspapers concerning the trial. The court then adjourned.

Turf Notes.

A Drivers' Protective Association has been formed with James D. McMann as President, George N. Ferguson Secretary, and Dan. Mace Treasurer. The object of the association will be divulged on Wednesday next, when a public meeting will be held. It is hinted that the object of the drivers is to wage war on the National Association if the latter pretends to curtail the privileges of their class. Great interest is manifested in the movement by trotting turfmen.

The Dexter Park Association intend to emulate the Buffalo Association, by offering an enormous amount of money for a trotting-meeting during the Summer. Some place the amount at $75,000, which will be the means of drawing all the best trotters in the country to the "City on the Lake."

Uncle John Harper has sent Nantura, the dam of Longfellow, to imp. Leamington, in the hope of getting another "King of the Turf."

There is a prospect of again seeing Helmbold on the turf, as his owner, Mr. W. R. Babcock, says that he is once more firm on his feet, and ready for training. Helmbold has a splendid record, and his reappearance would evolve much enthusiasm.

The stakes for the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club closed on Feb. 1, with numerous entries, which promise excellent sport. The Preakness Stakes, for three-year olds, a mile and a half, has twenty-one entries. The Handicap Stakes, for four-year olds, mile heats, has eighteen. The Chesapeake Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, a mile and a quarter, has twelve. The Pimlico Stakes, for all ages, two-mile heats, has ten, and the grand steeple chase Past Stakes, has twelve subscribers, which will create a great race over the timber.

The Louisiana Jockey Club announces its Spring meeting for April 12, and continuing six days.

Fanny Holton, the dam of Lyttleton, died recently at the farm of John Harper, in Kentucky. She was a half sister to Longfellow, and is a great loss to Uncle John.

The Gordon Homicide—The Inquest and Verdict.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Margaret Gordon, of No. 79 Goerick-street, who died from the effects of injuries received at the hands, as was charged, of Moses Mintz, a City Marshal attached to the Clinton-street Civil Court. The facts in the case are few and simple. Mrs. Gordon, with her husband, Edward Gordon, lived in a house owned by one McCormack. They fell into arrears for rent, and McCormack procured a summons from the Clinton-street Court. A warrant of dispossession was granted by the Justice and placed in the hands of Marshal Mintz, for execution. On the evening of the 27th of January, Mintz executed the warrant. Mrs. Gordon endeavored to prevent him removing a barrel of flour, and he pushed her aside. She fell, and it is charged, so received the injuries which resulted in her death. These facts were deposed to by Mr. Gordon and two female witnesses. The jury, after a short absence, found a verdict against Mintz, who was held in default of $2 000 bail. He declares the accusation false, and denies having used any violence toward Mrs. Gordon.

Subscriptions to Training School for Nurses.

Martin E. Greene	$100 00
H. C. Fahnestock	100 00
Jacob Wendell	50 00
J. H. McKin	50 00
Henry B. Renwick	150 00
A. J. C.	10 00
Mrs. Fanny K. Dicky	25 00
A Well-wisher	50 00
M. G. H.	20 00
Mrs. H. A. Coit	25 00
Mrs. Mary R. Prime	10 00
Mrs. R. Warren Weston	100 00
Mrs. John Auchincloss	50 00
R. E. Mount	50 00
Lewis Bros & Co.	100 00
Mrs. S. G. Egleston	100 00
Elliot C. Cowdin	100 00
Pierrepont Morgan	500 00
Morton, Bliss & Co.	500 00
Brown Bros. & Co.	1000 00
Total	$3,040 00
Previously reported	6,946 60
Total	$9 986 60

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14, 1873.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, offered resolutions congratulating the people of Spain upon the peaceable establishment of a republican form of government there, and directing the President to communicate to the Spanish Government a copy of these resolutions.

They were laid over and ordered to be printed.

FEARS OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution designed to expedite business, remarking that, unless some such resolution were adopted, an extra session would be required in order to pass the bills necessary to carry on the Government.

At the suggestion of Mr. Stockton, of New-Jersey, the resolution was laid over, Mr. Anthony saying that he would call it up to-morrow.

THE INAUGURATION COMMITTEE.

The Vice-President appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate to make the necessary preparations for the inauguration Messrs. Cragin, Logan, and Bayard.

THE PENSION BILL.

The House bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions was amended in several particulars and passed.

One of the amendments limits the compensation of agents and attorneys employed by applicants for pensions.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

At 1 o'clock the Naval Appropriation bill came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, providing that officers when promoted shall not draw their pay until they are specially designated by the President to all vacancies, and that where the numbers of a particular grade are not fixed by law, promotions shall not take effect until the class to which they belong is ordered for examination. Agreed to.

Mr. Scott moved to restore the appropriation for the clerk of pay-rolls and [illegible] clerk in the League Island Navy-yard, which had been stricken out by the Committee. Agreed to—Yeas, 25; nays, 21.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment authorizing the Supreme Court to allow amendments either as to form or in substance in appeals in prize cases, where it appears that notice of the intention to appeal was filed with the clerk of the court below within thirty days after the rendering of the decision. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment providing that no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of vessels or naval engines contracted for during the war. Agreed to.

Mr. Cragin offered an amendment increasing the pay of retired naval officers from 50 to 75 per cent. of the pay to which their rank or grade was entitled when they were retired, and providing that no officer on the retired list shall be employed on active duty except in war time.

On this amendment there was some debate, in the course of which Mr. Sherman stated that we have more than three times as many naval officers as are necessary for our existing navy, and Mr. Logan stated that a short time ago we had one commissioned officer to every four men in the navy. The amendment was lost.

TOBACCO.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the House bill amending the Internal Revenue law so as to allow producers of tobacco to sell $100 worth of tobacco annually to consumers at the place of production.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Sprague submitted the conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

UTAH.

A message was received from the President calling the attention of Congress to the danger of a conflict between the Federal authorities and the Territorial authorities in Utah.

At 4:20 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, asked leave to offer the same resolution as he proposed, yesterday, in reference to the Spanish Republic.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, objected, unless it were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, so the resolution was not entertained.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, made a conference report of the Fortification Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Swann, of Maryland, also presented a conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

THE SUNDRY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which appropriates $27,[illegible].

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The consideration of the bill was interrupted at 2 o'clock, the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award coming up as a special order by an arrangement heretofore made.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, opened the discussion upon it, explaining the object of the bill at considerable length.

Mr. Peters, of Maine, offered an amendment, making the interest payable, not from the date of the Geneva award, as provided in the bill, but from the date of the loss.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, offered a substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, confessed that at first he had the impression that the insurance companies were not entitled to receive anything under the general award, but subsequent reflection had brought him to the opposite conclusion, and he offered an amendment to carry out his views.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, offered an amendment extending the operation of the bill to damages done by the Shenandoah before her arrival at Melbourne.

Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, offered an amendment extending its operation to damages done by all cruisers or vessels bearing the Confederate flag.

The previous question was then seconded.

The vote on the bill is to be taken to-morrow.

The House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of the Murderer Gaffney in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—Gaffney, the murderer of Patrick Fahey in May last, was hanged in the jail-yard in this city, at precisely noon to-day. The prisoner, contrary to expectation, met death bravely. A few minutes before 12 o'clock the procession moved to the scaffold. After religious services by the clergyman present, the prisoner begged earnestly to be allowed to say a few words to those present. He briefly begged pardon of all whom he had ever wronged. He said he was crazy drunk when he committed the offense, and if he had been allowed to conduct his own defense he would have told the whole truth, and thrown himself on the mercy of the law. He acknowledged he had feigned insanity for the purpose of saving his life. He would have been content to have remained in prison his entire life, so that he might occasionally have heard from his children.

Death was almost instantaneous. No man who ever committed a murder had such powerful influence brought to bear to save his life. Although a despised rough, all that legal ingenuity, money, and political influence could accomplish was brought into requisition in vain. The parting scene with his family was very affecting. A motley crowd of men, women, and children surrounded the jail square, and followed the remains of Gaffney to his former home.

The Pomeroy Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Mr. C. A. Rarasbacker testified yesterday, before the Pomeroy investigating committee, at Topeka, Kansas, to the effect that Pomeroy authorized him to use money to influence the votes of Representatives Davis and Cummings, but that he (Pomeroy) furnished him with no money to pay them. He also swore he was authorized by Judge Horton to offer Representative Bacon $2,000 to vote for Pomeroy, and that he made the offer and Mr. Bacon refused it. He testified further that he was in quest of Mr. Pomeroy at the hotel during the canvass, and in answer to a question, said he used to live at Waterloo, Iowa, where he was once convicted of burglary and served two years and a half in the penitentiary, but was afterward pardoned by the Governor, it being discovered that he was innocent of the crime; and further, that he told Judge Horton and Col. Ennis, a few days since, if they would loan him $50 he would leave the city, and not appear before the committee.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery Case.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The *Republican* this morning, referring to the minority report on the subject of the Senatorial bribery case submitted to the House yesterday, says that it seems from the report that very important statements before the committee have been concealed from the public, and adds that the report will more than ever convince the people of Missouri that this investigation has been an exceedingly superficial, and, in vindication of Col. Bogy, a worse than worthless one. We once more demand, in behalf of Col. Bogy's reputation, and in behalf of the Democracy of this State, that the case be taken up again and dealt with in a manner becoming grown-up men.

A Daring Thief.

Yesterday Henry Wilson attempted to steal a carpet-bag containing $16,000 from a Baltimore merchant at the Grand Central Depot. He was taken in the act by Sergt. Armstrong, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, but as the merchant refused to remain to prosecute Wilson was released. Later in the day the same thief entered one of the waiting-rooms at the depot and stole another carpet-bag which he found on a heater. The bag belonged to Alderman Isaac Sommers, of No. 202 East Fifty-fifth-street. The same officer recaptured Wilson, and took him to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was committed for trial. When brought to court the thief had on the Alderman's best pantaloons.

Suspicion of Foul Play.

Yesterday morning, Martha Cunningham, aged twenty-six years, residing with her husband, Thomas, at No. 207 Prospect-street, near Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead, at their apartments. The body bore marks of rough treatment. The fact that her husband has been heard to threaten her life excites a suspicion that her death is not attributable to natural causes. Both husband and wife were intemperate, and frequently quarreled. An inquest will be held on the body.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible] N. Y. C. & H....103⅝	100 Rock Island....113⅜
[illegible] do....c.103⅝	200 do....113⅜
[illegible] do....103⅝	200 do....c.113⅜
[illegible] do....103⅝	100 do....113⅜
[illegible] do....103⅝	400 do....113⅜
[illegible] do....103⅝	200 do....113⅜
[illegible] do....103⅝	200 Tol. & Wab....72⅜
[illegible] do....103⅝	100 do....72½
[illegible] do....103⅝	200 do....72⅜
[illegible] do....103⅝	100 do....72⅜
[illegible] Western Union....88¾	100 Erie Railway....64⅝
[illegible] do....c.88½	600 do....c.64⅝
[illegible] do....87⅞	800 do....64⅝
[illegible] do....88½	500 do....64⅝
[illegible] do....c.87⅞	500 do....b3.64⅝
[illegible] do....87⅞	300 do....64⅝
[illegible] Atlan. & Pac. P....33⅜	100 do....64⅝
[illegible] Mariposa L. & M....20⅜	2000 Union Pacific....33¾
[illegible] do....b30.20⅜	1500 do....33⅝
[illegible] do....20⅜	800 do....33⅝
[illegible] Lake Shore....96⅞	700 do....33⅝
[illegible] do....96⅞	200 do....33⅝
[illegible] do....96⅞	300 do....c.33½
[illegible] do....c.96⅞	100 Bos., H. & E....b3. 9⅜
[illegible] do....96⅞	400 do....9⅜
100 Pacific Mail....75⅛	400 do....b10. 9⅜
[illegible] do....75⅛	100 do....9⅜
[illegible] do....c.75⅛	300 do....b5. 9⅜
[illegible] do....75⅛	200 do....9⅜
[illegible] do....c.75⅛	300 C., C. & I. C....41⅞
[illegible] do....75⅛	400 do....41⅞
[illegible] do....75⅛	400 do....b3. 42
[illegible]	400 do....41⅞
[illegible] Ohio & Miss....46⅜	400 do....41⅞
[illegible] do....s3.46⅜	100 do....c. 41⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C....114⅛ | $30,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114⅞

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$135,000 Tenn. 6s, old....79½	200 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.c.103⅝
[illegible] Tenn. 6s, new....79	700 do....b10.103⅝
11,000 Georgia 7s....92	700 do....c.103⅝
10,000 Missouri 6s....94⅛	1600 do....b3.103⅝
[illegible] Vir. 6s, Def..b.c. 14⅛	900 do....103⅝
[illegible] Erie 1st M....[illegible]	2300 do....103⅝
2,000 do....c.102⅛	100 do....103⅝
[illegible]	400 United States Ex. 78½
[illegible] Harlem 1st M....[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad..b.c. 64⅝
4,000 Al. & Sus. 3d M. 97	200 do....c. 64⅛
[illegible] Chi. Bur. & Q. 8s. 110⅛	300 do....64⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 104	900 do....s3. 64⅝
[illegible] do....104⅛	100 do....64⅝
[illegible] Wes. Pacific B. 94	100 do....64⅝
[illegible] U. Pac. R. 1st....87⅛	2800 do....64⅝
[illegible] U. P. 7s, L. G. 77¾	300 do....64⅝
[illegible]	200 do....c. 64⅝
[illegible] U. Pac. 10s Inc. 74⅜	100 do....64⅝
[illegible] do....c.74½	800 do....c. 64⅝
2,000 do....74⅜	2000 do....64⅝
[illegible] do....b3.74⅝	200 do....c. 64⅝
10,000 do....75	300 do....64⅝
2,000 Alton & T. H., I. 82½	100 do....b3. 64⅝
7,000 H. & St. J. 8s, Co. 94	100 L. S. & M. S..b.c.c. 96⅞
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L. Div....97	2100 do....96⅞
	300 do....b3. 96⅞
1,000 Gt. West. 1st M. 94	1200 do....96⅞
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n. 102	300 do....c. 96⅞
[illegible] Col. C. & In. C. 1st 91⅛	400 do....96⅞
1,000 do....c. 91	400 do....96⅞
[illegible] Bank St. of N. Y....111½	1000 do....b15. 96⅞
[illegible]	800 Harlem Railroad....121
[illegible] Bos., H. & E. 1st. 41¼	155 Cle. & Pitts. G....91⅛
[illegible] Merchants' Bank. 117	100 Union Pacific..b.c. 33¾
[illegible] Bank of Com'ce....115½	100 do....33⅝
[illegible] Am. Ex. Bank....112	400 do....b3. 33⅝
[illegible] American Coal....62	400 do....33⅝
[illegible] do..bet. call. 62	500 do....c. 33⅝
[illegible] Md. C. Co..b. c. [illegible]	700 do....33⅝
[illegible] W. U. Tel....b. c. 88	700 do....33⅝
[illegible] do....88¼	400 N. J. Central....106
[illegible] do....87⅞	100 do....106¼
1400 do....87⅞	5 do....106
[illegible] do....87⅞	100 do....b. c., b3.106
[illegible] do....88¼	50 Del. L. & West....102
200 Mar. L. & Mg. C....20	100 do....b30.102⅛
[illegible] do....b30. 20	100 do....s3.102⅛
100 do....19⅞	100 do....c.102⅛
100 do....19⅞	100 do....102⅛
[illegible] Pacific Mail..b. c. 75⅛	100 do....102
[illegible] do....c. 75½	300 C. & R. I....b. c. c. 113⅛
[illegible] do....75½	6 P., F. W. & C., G....93⅛
[illegible] do....c. 75⅛	200 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 51½
[illegible] do....c. 75⅛	200 do....51⅜
[illegible] do....75½	300 Bos., H. & E..b. c. 9⅜
[illegible] do....75½	100 do....9⅜
[illegible] do....75½	40 Morris & Essex....91⅞
[illegible] do....74⅛	100 Pac. of Mis....b. c. 57⅞
[illegible] do....74¾	100 N. J. Sou....b. c. 27
[illegible] do....74⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 46⅞
[illegible] do....c. 74⅛	400 do....c. 46⅞
[illegible] do....74⅛	400 do....46⅞
[illegible] do....74⅛	400 do....46⅞
[illegible] do....b3. 74⅛	800 do....b3. 46⅜
[illegible] do....74⅛	1500 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....74⅛	2100 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....74⅛	400 do....c. 46⅛
[illegible] do....74⅛	200 do....46⅛
[illegible] C., C. & I. C..b. c. b3. 41⅞	100 O. & M. Pf..b. c. b3. 74
[illegible] do....41⅞	100 New C. C....c. 42⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81....117 | $5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..116⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200 Maryland Coal....23½	100 Lake Shore....c. 96⅝
200 Western Union....88⅛	100 do....96⅞
1200 do....88	500 do....97
200 N. Y. C. & H....103⅝	100 do....97
100 do....b3.103⅝	500 do....b3. 97
300 Pacific Mail....c. 75⅛	200 do....97
300 do....75⅞	700 do....97⅛
100 do....76¼	100 do....97⅛
200 do....75	100 do....97⅛
200 do....75½	3100 do....97⅛
100 do....75¼	400 do....97
300 do....75⅛	500 Union Pacific..b3. 34
100 Erie Railway....64⅞	100 do....34⅛
700 do....64⅞	100 Rock Island....113⅜
700 do....64⅞	400 do....113⅜
100 do....b3. 65⅜	1300 do....113⅜
300 do....65	400 Ohio & Miss....s3. 46⅜
12.0 do....b3. 65	1700 do....46⅝
100 Toledo & Wabash....72⅝	700 C., C. & I. C....42
200 do....72⅜	200 Atlantic & Pac. Pf....42
100 St. Paul....52	200 do....42
500 B., H. & Erie....s3. 9⅜	200 Pacific R. of Mo....57
200 do....c. 9⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old....79	1,000 Erie....b. c. 65
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new....78⅝	500 do....b3. 65⅛
100,000 do..bet. call. 78⅝	500 do....65
8,000 Union Pac. 1st. 87⅝	900 do....65⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. 77⅛	300 do....65
5,000 Un. Pac. 10s' Inc. 75	100 do....64⅞
1,000 do....76⅛	100 do....65
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 98	300 do....65⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 74⅛	300 do....65⅛
3,000 B., H. & Erie 1st G'd. 56⅛	400 do....64⅞
7,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88. 93⅜	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 103⅝
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 99½	100 do....103⅝
10,000 Cen. Pacific G. B. 104	100 do....103⅝
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 87⅝	100 Harlem Railroad. 120⅞
800 American Coal....62	200 do....121
200 do..bet. call. 63	500 do..b. c. 121
200 Con. Coal of Md. b. c. 51⅞	124 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 91⅜
1500 do....51½	100 Chic. & Rock Is....113⅜
200 Maryland Coal. b. c. 23	100 Un. Pac....b. c. 34
200 New C. Coal Co. b. c. 42⅝	100 do....34⅛
200 do....s3. 42⅝	300 do....34
3,0 West. U. Tel..b. c. 88⅜	200 do....s30. 34
100 do....88	200 do....s3. 33⅞
100 do....88⅛	13 0 do....b3. 33⅞
400 do....c. 88⅜	1100 do....33⅞
1200 do....88⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul. b3. 52
100 do....88⅛	100 do..bet. call. 52
100 Mariposa L. & M. b. c. 18⅜	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 74⅛
400 do....18	2 0 Del. Lack. & W. b. c. 102⅛
10 American Ex....69	500 B., H. & Erie b. c. s3. 9⅛
200 do....68⅛	100 do....c. 9⅛
100 Adams Ex....b. c. 97⅛	100 do....b10. 9⅛
500 Pacific Mail....b. c. 75	100 do....s3. 9⅛
100 do....74⅞	100 do....9⅛
500 do....74⅞	6 N. Y., N. H. & Hart. 142
600 do....b3. 74⅞	100 Morris & Essex....91⅝
300 do....b3. 74⅞	100 N. J. Southern b. c. 27⅛
800 do....74⅛	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 47
200 do....74⅛	200 do....c. 46⅞
300 do....74⅛	300 do....46⅞
1100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 97⅛	100 do....46⅞
1600 do....s3. 97	700 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 42
500 do....97	200 do....42⅛
100 do....b3. 97⅛	500 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 42⅛
100 do....97	100 do....c. 33⅞

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

100 Consol. Coal....52	200 New-Jersey Cen....105
600 do....52⅛	100 do....104⅞
100 do....b3. 52⅛	100 Union Pacific....b3. 33⅞
200 Western Union....88⅛	500 do....33⅞
1000 do....88⅛	100 do....33⅞
100 do....88⅛	200 do....s30. 33⅞
100 do....88⅛	400 do....b3. 33⅞
300 do....88⅛	400 do....b3. 34
200 do....88⅛	100 do....34
1300 do....88⅛	100 St. Paul....52⅛
100 New Cen. Coal....43	100 Rock Island....113⅜
400 Pacific Mail....b3. 74⅞	100 do....113⅜
100 do....75	100 do....113⅜
100 do....74⅞	100 do....113⅜
200 do....s3. 74⅞	100 do....b3. 113⅜
200 do....74⅞	300 do....113⅜
100 do....74⅞	200 do....s3. 113⅜
200 do....74⅞	100 do....113⅜
700 N. Y. C. & Hud....103⅝	100 do....113⅜
200 do....b3. 103⅝	300 do....113⅜
400 Erie Railroad....65	300 Del., Lack. & W....102⅛
100 do....64⅞	200 do....b3. 102⅛
100 do....64⅞	1500 do....102
100 do....65	100 do....102⅛
100 do....s. c. 65	100 B., H. & Erie....b3. 9⅛
1600 do....65⅛	100 do....9⅛
100 do....b3. 65⅛	300 do....b3. 9⅛
1200 do....65	400 do....9⅛
100 do....65	700 Ohio & Miss....46⅞
400 Pittsburg....91⅜	100 N. J. Southern....b3. 27⅛
100 Lake Shore....s3. 97	200 C., C. & I. C....s3. 42
100 do....97⅛	200 do....42⅛
1000 do....b3. 97⅛	100 do....42⅛
100 do....97⅛	300 do....42⅛
300 do....97⅛	200 do....42⅛
1200 do....b3. 97⅛	100 Atlantic & Pac. P....33
100 do....97⅛	100 Pacific R. of Mo....57

FRIDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

Money is dear to-day to the Brokers, and Stocks firm, without very decided activity in speculation. The hard terms made for Money are bravely met by the cliques operating for a rise at the Stock Exchange, and the impression made upon prices is not only slight, but soon reversed by bold and persistent buying. The weakest Stocks, (measured by intrinsic worth and uncertain financial prospects,) like Erie Road and Pacific Mail, are the most active and best maintained. The higher grades, like Lake Shore and Rock Island, and (to-day) New-York Central, are steadily supported. The lighter fancies, as Ohios and Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indiana Central, are also well sustained. The peculiar fight as between the *Bull* and *Bear* interests is on Union Pacific and Western Telegraph. There was not much advantage to either party to-day. The "private information" from Washington is said to be very threatening to the Union Pacific Road, but the Stock refuses to go down on heavy *short* sales, to a paying profit, while the Bonds of the Company to-day are higher on the Land Grants and Incomes. Both parties to the Telegraph contest either feel or affect to feel confident with the present look of the market, and the consequence is that the fluctuations are within ½@¾ ₱ cent.

The Stock of the Delaware and Lackawanna is again up to 106 ₱ cent. The New-Jersey Legislature has legalized the terms of the mutual contract between this Company and the Central of New-Jersey, last March, and the President of the latter, Mr. John Taylor Johnston, is reported to be "agreeable" to the restoration of the cordial relations which he broke up some months ago on the legal technicality now remedied by legislation. And in this, we apprehend, Mr. Johnston acts with commendable discretion, and with a much nicer sense of honor than dictated the recent breach between the two Companies.

The Public Funds continue firm. They are helped in some measure by the stiffness in Gold, though, on the other hand, weakened as a remittance to Europe by the depression in Exchange. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room are profiting by the heavy demand from the Importers, this week, to pay into the Treasury for Customs, and by the resulting temporary scarcity of the Cash Gold. The sales advanced to-day to 114¼ ₱ cent. In 60 days Bills on London the lowest sales for two months past were made to-day, first-class names were done as cheap as 109@108¾ ₱ cent., and report says that transactions were made as low as 108¾ ₱ cent. The rates quoted at the counters of the standard drawers were widely departed from on Street sales for Cash, even of their own Bills. We quote at the close 108¾@109¼ ₱ cent.

The terms made for Money among the Brokers for carrying over Stocks were a sixteenth to a thirty-second ₱ cent. bonus, and 7 ₱ cent Interest. At the close of Bank hours some business was done at 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest. The question seems one merely of price. Every day there is "Money enough to go round," but the lenders seem generally agreed to get the very best price the demand from the *Bull* speculators on the Share list will allow. The singular feature of the market is that many of the Brokers prefer to risk extravagant bonuses, from day to day, to borrowing on time at the rate of 12 to 15 ₱ cent. per annum, which they can do by paying ½ ₱ cent. a month extra for Currency loans, or ¾@1 ₱ cent. for the loan of Exchange for 60 days. The last-named operation has become quite formidable in amount, and is, at present, the main cause of the depression in the rates for Bills on London.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 14.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115⅛	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅛	116⅛
American Gold	114⅛	114¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103⅝	103⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	113⅜
North-west Common	82	82
Pacific Mail	75⅛	74⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞	74
St. Paul Common	51⅛	52
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph	88	88⅛
Erie	64⅝	65⅛
Union Pacific	33⅝	33⅞
Lake Shore	96⅞	97⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	41⅞	42⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛	72⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅛	91⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48⅛	48⅛
Atlantic and Pacific	33⅞	33

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M. the general speculation on the Share list was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1873.

Gold receipts	1,325,108 13
Gold payments	1,733,810 06
Gold balance	35,809,627 31
Currency receipts	1,872,136 22
Currency payments	484,979 56
Currency balance	24,389,043 71
Customs	763,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118⅜	5-20 reg., '67	114¾
5-20 reg., '62	115¾	5-20 coup., '67	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅛	6s Currency	115

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	116	Bank of N. America	104
Mechanics'	135	Hanover	105
Union	135	Irving	122
America	149	Metropolitan	133
City	250	Nassau	100
Phenix	100	Corn Exchange	125
Gallatin National	121	Continental	88
Merchants' Exchan'e	90	Central National	98
State of New-York	111½	Fourth National	111
Commerce	115½	Ninth National	105
Mercantile	120	Gold Exchange	112
American Exchange	112	German-American	102
Bank of the Republic	111		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96½	..
City 6s, New	100⅜	100½
Camden and Amboy	122¼	122¾
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	60¾
Reading	115½	115⅝
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¼
Northern Central	45	..
Lehigh Navigation	37¾	38
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	91¾

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $5,095,845; amount marketed, $5,105,857.

The Harlem Bank announces a Semi-annual Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable March 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

No. 20 WALL-ST., Feb. 15.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than **500** miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the present year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is **$5 66** per acre—which is at the rate of more than **$100,000** per mile of Road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at par in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph line, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,

No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 14, 1873.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, but quoted strong in price, with invoices quoted thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 17¼c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c. Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c., San Domingo, 15c.@15¼c., gold. At auction, Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co. sold 4,000 mats Batavia (damaged) at 15c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate demand for early delivery, opening at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb., but closing tamely and nominal as to values. Sales, 1,556 bales, (of which 40 bales were to arrive,) including 1,130 bales to spinners, 295 bales to speculators, and 131 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been an active movement reported, with prices quoted up ⅛c. ₱ lb., but closing rather easy. Sales have been made of 21,400 bales, (of which 3,900 bales last evening and 17,500 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, including February contracts at 20 5-16c., March at 20¾c., April at 20 13-16c., May at 21⅛c., June at 21¾c.@21 9-16c., and July at 21¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were: 3,402 bales, including 743 from Norfolk, 1,491 from Charleston, 474 from Savannah, 494 per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 16,762 bales, and during the week, 126,923 bales, against 119,959 bales the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,479,859 bales, against 2,089,392 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	19	19⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅛	19 7-16	19 11-16	19⅝
Low Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Good Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been unusually dull in State and Western Flour since our last. There has been very little inquiry from any source, and the dealings have been altogether in a jobbing way. Prices have been weak and irregular. No considerable lots of low-grade stock could be placed without concessions. Sales have been reported of 4,100 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$7, the latter an extreme, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 20@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; good to very fancy do., $7 65@$13 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 55@$8 25, chiefly at $7 25@$7 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 25@$7 65; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 65@$8 25 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been very tame, and quoted in favor of buyers. No full lots were reported sold. Sales, 370 bbls. at from $6 30@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $8 75@$13 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....California Flour nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 80@$6 25 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in light demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 40 for White do., and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 370 bbls., in lots....Bag-meal quiet at $1 15@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 35@$1 60....Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour dull within the previous range.

GRAIN—The more desirable grades of Wheat, especially of Spring, have been held more firmly, on a limited offering, but the demand has been very limited for milling as well as shipment, and no transactions of moment have been reported. Fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 63@$1 79, in store and afloat; prime No. 1 do. held at $1 80@$1 82, in store and afloat. Winter nominally as before.... Corn has been in less request at less buoyant prices. The export call has been limited. Sales have been reported of only 38,000 bushels at 66c.@65½c. for good to choice Old Mixed Western, chiefly at 66c., afloat; 64c.@64¾c. for do. in store; 65¼c.@66c. for New do., and 65½c.@66½c. for New Yellow do....Rye dull and nominal at from 90c.@93c....Barley very quiet but held firmly; a small lot of prime Canada West, in store, reported sold at $1 23 ₱ bushel; Western quoted at $1 05@$1 10; State, 75c.@$1 10 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt has been inactive at unchanged quotations....Oats have been quoted strong in price and not offered freely, but the demand has been moderate, the extreme figures claimed tending to check business. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at 54c.@55c. for New Mixed Western, with 54c. bid and 55c. asked for prime old do., in store; 53c.@54c¼. for new Black Western, 55c.@57c. for White State and Western, chiefly at 55c for fair ordinary samples....Feed selling in lots within the range of $23@$25 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Manila sold to the extent of 1,000 bales at 10⅛c., gold; market firmer. Of Jute, 300 bales sold at 5c., gold; and of Jute Butts, 150 bales at 2⅛c., currency, 60 days. Market otherwise dull. We quote American at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $195@$240 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10⅛c.; Sisal, 8¾c.@9c., gold; Jute, 2⅛c.@5c.; Jute Butts, 2⅛c.@2¼c., currency, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have been rather more freely dealt in, but at a reduction of 3c.@5c. ₱ lb., under a pressure to realize, in view of the liberal arrivals. We now quote: New-Yorks, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Western, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Olds, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@50c.; English, 35c.@40c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 35c.@40c.; Californians, 52½c.@57½c. The week's receipts have been 634 bales Domestic and 498 bales Foreign, and the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 19,768 bales Domestic and 18,996 bales Foreign. Exports for the week, 1,453 bales, all old stock.

METALS—Copper has been again quoted firmer on a good demand, with sales reported of 300,000 lbs. Lake at 34¼c.@35¼c., cash and forward delivery, closing at 25c., cash, with Baltimore quoted at 33c. and English at 30¼c....Iron has been generally quiet, but held with confidence; sales 100 tons Eglinton Pig at $55; 50 tons Glengarnock do. at $58; 25 tons Gartsherrie do. at $60; 1,100 tons American Pig at $50 for No. 1, and $48@$49 for No. 2....Lead and Spelter quiet at former figures....Pig-tin has been more active, and quoted higher; sales 3,000 slabs Straits here, and 5,000 slabs do. at Boston at 31c.@32½c., closing at 32½c.; 15 tons English at 31¾c.@32c., gold. Tin Plates, also quoted dearer, on a lively business. Sales, 1,000 boxes Charcoal at $11 50; 2,500 boxes Charcoal Terne, part to arrive, at $10 50; 500 boxes second quality do., at $9 75; 1,000 boxes Coke, 14x20 at $10 25; and 500 boxes Coke Terne, March delivery, at $9 50, gold, ₱ box....Of Sheet Zinc, 15 casks Mosselman sold at 9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand at about previous prices. Sales, 131 bbls. New-Orleans at 72c.@75c.; 391 hhds and 40 tcs. Cardenas at 29c., and 255 hhds, and 15 tcs. Trinidad at 33c. ₱ gallon. We quote Cuba at 17c.@32c.; Porto Rico at 28c.@55c.; English Islands, 30c.@38c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite active and quoted higher, with sales reported of 4,000 bbls. Strained at $3 75@$3 80; 385 bbls. do. and Low No. 2 at $3 87½; 2,500 bbls. good Strained at $3 80@$3 87½; and 6,000 bbls. Strained at Wilmington, on private terms....Tar quiet and unchanged....Spirits Turpentine dull at 67½c.@68c. ₱ gallon; sales, 95 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull at 9c. in bulk....Refined quiet at 20c.; sales, 2,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, 26¼c.@27c., sales, 5,000 cases on private terms. ....Refined at Philadelphia 19¼c....City Naphtha held at 15c.; Western quoted at 12½c.@13¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been firm but inactive. Holders offer stock reservedly. The demand for early delivery is confined to urgent wants. Sales, 25 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 50; 50 bbls. City Prime Mess at $15 25; 25 bbls. Western do. at $14 25; and 50 bbls. Extra Prime at $11 50....For forward delivery there has been a light trade reported at unchanged figures; sales, 250 bbls. Western Mess, March option, at $14 60; and for Chicago delivery, 500 bbls. do., March and private terms; held at $13....Dressed Hogs have been in more confident demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7c., and Western at 5¾c.@6¼c....Cut Meats have been rather lightly dealt in on the basis of previous figures. Sales, 10,000 lbs. Bellies, 14 lbs., at 8¾c.; 600 Pickled Shoulders at 6¼c.; 1,400 Pickled Hams at 10¼c.@11c.; 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c.; 250 boxes do., Chicago delivery, at 4¾c.; 50 boxes Long Cut Hams at 11¾c., and 250 boxes do., Milwaukee delivery, March option, at 8¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: Pickled Hams at 10c.@11¼c.; Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c., and Bellies at 7c.@8¾c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c.; do. Hams at 9c.@10c.; Smoked Hams at 11¾c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been quoted stronger on lighter offerings; but the demand has been moderate, the former views of holders checking negotiations. Sales, 570 boxes Long Clear at 7 1-16c.@7¼c.; 300 boxes Short Clear at 7⅜c.; 250 boxes do., April delivery, at 7⅜c.; 500 boxes Long Short Clear, April, reported at 7¼c.; 50 boxes Short Rib at 7⅛c.; 850 boxes Long and Short Clear, Chicago delivery, at 6⅝c.; 400 boxes Short Rib, same delivery, at 6½c., and 250 boxes Short Clear, do., at 6¾c....Lard has been in moderate demand, and quoted steady for early delivery. Sales, 300 tcs. Western Steam, part to arrive, at 8¼c.; 185 tcs. City at 8c.; 500 tcs. No. 1 Western on private terms; quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞c. For forward delivery, there has been a more active movement, the market closing more firmly. Sales have been reported of 200 tcs. Western Kettle, March option, at 3 7-16c.; 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, February, at 8⅛c.; 1,500 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.; 1,250 tcs. do., April, part at 8⅛c., but mainly on private terms, quoted at the close firm at 8 9-16c.; 750 tcs. do., May, at 8¾c.; 500 tcs. do., to arrive in March, at 8⅛c.; 250 tcs. do., March delivery at Chicago, at $7 60; and 500 tcs. do., March, and 1,000 tcs. do., April, deliverable at the West, on private terms.... Beef in rather better demand at old figures; sales, 200 bbls. We quote at from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess....Of Beef Hams, 110 bbl., sold at $30@$33 ₱ bbl....

firmly and in fair inquiry....Eggs in demand within the previous range.

SUGARS—Raw has been held with confidence and less urgent offerings. The demand has been moderate at the ruling figures, mostly from refiners. Centrifugal stock shows most firmness. We now quote fair to good refining Cuba at from 8⅛c.@9c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9⅛c.@9⅝c. Sales have been reported since our last of 4? hhds. common to about good refining Cuba, within the range of 8⅛c.@9c., and 194 boxes Clayed at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., the latter rate for good No. 12. Refined in more request, with Hard quoted at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; A's 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; and Yellows, 9⅛c.@10⅝c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 450 bbls., in lots, at 92½c. ₱ gallon, closing firmly.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement has been reported in the way of berth freights at generally steady rates. The chartering business was on a restricted scale, checked by the scant offering of tonnage and the advanced views of ship-owners.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 7d. for Corn, or 7½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 1,300 tons Oil-cake, on private terms; 800 Mowing Machines at 20s.; 50 tons Walnut at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; 200 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs.; 32,000 bushels Grain, from store, at 9½d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 350 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 55s. ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 963 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 boxes Bacon and 100 tcs. Lard at 50s.; 100 bbls. Oil at 40s.; 500 bags Clover-seed at 40s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 25s....For Bristol, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef on private terms; 550 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 750 boxes Cheese at 55s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 14, 1873.

Trade in live stock has improved in feeling since our last report. Prices of Beeves have advanced about ¼c. ₱ lb, whilst Sheep, on improved quality, have risen ½c ₱ lb. scant. The arrivals of live stock have been light, whilst the trains due have come to hand more regularly than for several weeks past. Beeves sold from 9½@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt., on 56 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. Veals remain firm from 9@12c. ₱ lb. Sheep sell in large lots from 6¾@7⅝c. ₱ lb. Trade in Hogs improved yesterday and opened firm this forenoon. Live Hogs sold from 5¼@5⅝c. ₱ lb; City dressed from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb; average sales $6 60 ₱ cwt.; Western dressed from 5@5½c. ₱ lb, with a few choice Pigs at 5¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

B. Westheimer sold for M. Fox 45 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 36 coarse Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; had 10 cars of Cattle due. Coney & McPherson sold for Christee Brothers, 46 rough Ohio Steers, from 10½c.@11¾c ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for J. Nudie, 64 fair Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for selves & Co., 68 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½cwt., strong. Dudley & Toffey sold for N. Morris, 128 rough Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.: 16 good Illinois Steers, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris, 38 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers, at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Fitch & Bray sold for Trotter & Co., 146 coarse Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for F. Vanatta, 79 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 31 fair Illinois Steers, at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Kase & Heaver sold 179 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,363 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Had 1 car of Sheep due at Communipaw, and four cars of Sheep due at Fortieth-street Sheep Market.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliots sold 209 Canada Sheep, weight 28,110 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb. J. Kerby sold 203 Michigan Sheep, weight 20,909 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 117 Illinois Sheep, weight 10,464 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day: 521 head of horned Cattle, 471 Sheep, 3,013 Hogs.

At Weehawken Yards, 3 cars of Horned Cattle came to hand on yesterday forenoon; trains due to-day reported delayed on the road.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 39 cars reported to arrive, were 192 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,358 head, or 374 cars, against 572 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull and slow, at yesterday's prices, and there were but few buyers in attendance. There are about 60 cars remaining over in the yards. About 850 head were disposed of. Sales of 183 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,217 to 1,355 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 25; 20 head Illinois Cows and Heifers, averaging 985 lbs. at $3 50; 107 head Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,151 lbs. to 1,154 lbs., at $5 25@$5 62½; 18 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,016 lbs., at $4 50; 21 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 900 lbs., at $4 50; 95 Texas Steers, averaging 1,171 lbs., at $4 50; 30 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,002 lbs. to 1,012 lbs. at $4 25@$4 62½; 49 Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,078 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 7,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 20,400 head for the same time last week. The market was fairly active at yesterday's prices. Canada Sheep and Lambs, $6 25; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5 25, with choice lots at higher figures. Holders and buyers conceal prices to-day. The only sales made public were 66 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, averaging 112 lbs., at $6 25; 176 Ohio Sheep, averaging 84 lbs., at $5. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 5,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,400 head, against 21,900 head for the same time last week. The market was perfectly quiet, there being no sales to record, and no stock offering. Sales yesterday afternoon of 1,100 Ohio Pigs and Hogs, ranging from 135 lbs to 200 lbs., at $4 85@$5. Desirable Hogs for butchers' use or packers' purposes would readily command $5 25.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The Cattle market opened buoyant, with the supply much larger than last week, and the quality better, the sales, however, being so irregular as not to establish a quotable market. Some sales show an advance of ¼c., and even ½c. ₱ lb. The market is overstocked with Milch Cows, and the range is from $30@$60 for common to good. The supply of Sheep and Lambs is lighter than last week, but the quality is only medium; market rules strong and ¼c. higher, with fair business doing; fine-wool Sheep, 4¾c.@7¼c.; coarse do., 5¼c.@7½c.; Lambs, 7c.@8c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher, but irregular; sales of No. 1 spring at $1 29@$1 30; No. 2 do., $1 23¾, cash, $1 24¼ seller March; No. 3, $1 10⅛@$1 11; Rejected, 98½c. Corn quiet but a shade firmer; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31c.@31¼c., cash; 31⅞c. seller March; 36⅜c., seller May; Rejected, 27c. Oats dull and declining at 26⅛c. for No. 2; Rejected, 23½c. Rye steady at 65⅛c.@66c. for No. 2. Barley steady at 68c.@69c. for No. 2 Fall; 55c.@61¼c. for No. 3, according to location. Pork active and higher at $12 85, cash; $13, seller March: $13 25, seller April. Lard advanced and in fair demand, at $7 40, seller February; $7 55, seller March. Bulk Meats—Demand good at full prices; sales of Shoulders at 4¼c.@4½c., loose; Short Clear Middles, seller April, 6¾c. loose. Green Hams higher, at 9c.@9½c. for 16 and 15-lb. averages. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs active and higher, at $5@$5 10. Whisky steady at 87½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, and 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 12,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales of Extra Family at $7 50; A No. 1, $8 25; Fancy, $9 25. Wheat firm at $1 75@$1 80, closing easy under better receipts. Corn active at 40c. for Mixed; 42c. for White. Oats in fair demand at 32c.@33c. Rye easy at 80c.@85c., all on arrival in bulk. Provisions in fair demand and steady. Pork sold at $13 50 for ordered lots. Bacon firm at 5¾c. for Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅞c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12½c., plain, 12c., all packed. Lard sold at 8c. for choice Leaf, 9¼c. in kegs, 7⅝c. for Steam. Bulk Meats sold at 4⅜c. for Shoulders: 6⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅜c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 9½c.@10c., all loose; ⅛c. higher for packed; orders ½c. higher. Whisky firmer and in fair demand at 89c.@90c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; sales of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring (scarce) at $1 65; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 70; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 50@$1 53. Corn steady; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2, in store at 53c.; 2,250 bushels Western, on track, at 52c. Oats scarce; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 43c. Barley firm; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 95c.; Two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; Four-rowed State, 90c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley-malt—Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. The balance of the market is unchanged.

TOLEDO, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, at $1 73¾ for Amber Michigan, spot and seller February; seller March, $1 76; seller April, $1 79¼; seller May, $1 83; No. 2 Red, $1 62. Corn a shade better; sales of High Mixed at 39c.@39⅛c.; seller June, 44¾c.; Low Mixed, 39c.; White, 40c.; no grade, 37c. Oats quiet and unchanged, at 35c. for No. 2; 35½c. for Michigan. Clover-seed sold at $5 25. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 20@$5 40. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, and 22,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 Amber Winter; $10 50 White Winter; $11 Double Extra. Wheat firm, scarce, and quiet. Corn dull; sales one car at 60c. Oats firm; sales one car State, on track, at 41c. Barley dull; sales one car Bay Quinte at $1 10. Corn-meal—Bolted, $1 30; Unbolted, $1 25 ₱ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet at $7 90@$8 25. Wheat firm at $1 75. Corn quiet at 40c. Oats dull at 30c.@35c. Rye quiet at 85c. Barley unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions strong. Pork firmer at $13@$13 25. Lard firmer; Sperm held at $7 80, $7 40 bid; Kettle sold at $8. Bulk Meats higher at 4½c. for Shoulders; 6⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon firmer and higher at 5⅜c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs firm at $4 40@$4 80; receipts, 1,000. Whisky steady at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Clover-seed in good demand at $9@$10. Timothy is worth $4. Flax-seed, $2 10. Flour very dull; Superfine, $4 70@$5 25; Extras, $5 25@$6 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $8 95@$9 25; high grades, $10@$11 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 88@$1 97; Amber, $1 98; White, $2 05@$2 12. Rye steady at 87c. for State. Corn firmer; Yellow, 59c.@60c. Oats dull; White, 48c.@49c.; Mixed, 46c.@47c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 14½c.@14¾c.; Refined, 19c.@19½c. Whisky dull at 92½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 31 for No. 1; $1 24½ for No. 2. Oats steady at 27c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 34c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and nominal at 68c. for No. 1. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; holders strong; $1 71 asked for No. 1 Red Winter, $1 70 offered; $1 66 asked for No. 2 do., $1 65 bid. Corn steady at 43c. for cars on track; 45c.@46c. for Mixed. Oats steady at 40c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Cotton in good demand; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.@18⅞c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 5,755 bales; gross, 6,053 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,718 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,550 bales; coastwise, 37 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 164,977 bales; weekly net receipts, 51,790 bales; gross, 54,597 bales; exports to Great Britain, 32,227 bales; to the Continent, 21,977 bales; coastwise, 6,120 bales; sales, 31,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton steady; good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 1,715 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,826 bales; to the Continent, 1,060 bales; coastwise, 964 bales; sales, 870 bales; stock, 67,156 bales; weekly net receipts, 14,102 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,821 bales; to the Continent, 1,060 bales; coastwise, 4,614 bales; sales, 5,750 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 14.—Cotton quiet; Ordinary, [illegible] Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 2,098 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,520 bales; to the Continent, 600 bales; coastwise, 2,460 bales; sales, 979 bales; stock, 87,502 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,332 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,671 bales; to the Continent, 1,620 bales; coastwise, 5,767 bales; sales, 4,027 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 14—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 90⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 14—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,500,000f. during the past week.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 60,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and 2,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 442,000 bales, including 117,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 56,000 bales, including 37,000 bales American. Actual export, 5,000 bales. The stock at sea, bound to this port, is 398,000 bales, including 314,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 27,000 quarters, including 21,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 12s. 1d.@12s. 3d. ₱ cental for average California White; Red Winter Wheat firmer at 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d. ₱ cental. Provisions—Beef, 85s. ₱ tierce for new Mess; Pork, 60s. ₱ bbl. for new Mess.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales, 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9⅜d.

5 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 12,000 quarters, including 8,000 quarters American. Provisions—Lard, 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 14—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 18¾d.@19d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Feb. 14—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £34 ₱ ton. Spirits turpentine, 50s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 13, via KEY WEST, Feb. 14.—Exchange easier; on United States, 60 days, Currency, 10@10½ premium; Short Sight, 11½@11¾ premium; 60 days, gold, 24½@25 premium; Short Sight, 26¾@27 premium; on London, 38½@38¾ premium; on Paris, 20@20½ premium.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for Feb. 17: Nos. 27, 530, 587, 609, 598, 616, 619, 626.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary cases—3695, The Chromo Steel Company vs. Gaynor et al.; 3753, The Wheaton Quarry Company vs. Jones; 3808, Grunn vs. Green; 3857, Hixon et al. vs. Guerin; 3860, White et al. vs. Wood; 3861, Vanderloest vs. Bridge; 3867, Claflin et al. vs. Wilson; 3869, Heissenbrettel vs. Thompson et al.; 3880, Oppenheimer vs. Rubin; 3882, Chuck et al. vs. Goodman et al.; 3883, Littbauer vs. Hirsch; 3884, Smith et al. vs. Wilder et al.; 3885, Putzel vs. Mayer et al.; 3886, Campbell vs Riley; 3887, Cochran et al. vs. Kinnen; 3888 Rousseau et al. vs. Halsted; 3889, Benedict vs. Barnes; 3890, Bacharack et al. vs. Ullner; 3891, Ruckman vs. Halstead; 3892, Monsen vs. Coburn; 3894, Potter et al. vs. Uliner; 3895, Peake vs. Ketchen et al.; 3896, Westervelt. vs. Westervelt. Argument calendar—3330, In the matter of James O. King; 3854, Trowbridge vs. Goodman et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 14.

By Judge Barrett.

Eugene A. Livingston *vs.* Sarah Brodie; the verdict must stand, but the clerk in taxing the costs will only allow the defendant the costs of the action after issue joined, and will deduct therefrom the plaintiff's costs before issue found.

By Judge Ingraham.

Jane Feill *vs.* Mary Farrell et al.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 14.

By Judge Robinson.

Osborn *vs.* Stillman, motion to vacate order of arrest or reduce bail denied, with $10 costs.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the following cases were disposed of:

In Part I., before Recorder Hackett, Vicenzo Oliva, a Neapolitan, aged eighteen, was convicted of stabbing Pietro Scella, a lad of sixteen, in the breast on the 26th of January. He was sent to the State Prison for five years. Thomas Burke, a Nineteenth Ward rough, stabbed John Dunford, of No. 331 East Fifty-ninth-street, in the left breast and abdomen, without the slightest provocation, on the 18th of August last. He was convicted and sent to Sing Sing for five years. John Walsh pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment.

In Part II., before Judge Sutherland, Charles Cludy pleaded guilty of an attempt at larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LAWRENCE MEAD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Lawrence Mead, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KIERAN MACK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Kieran Mack, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, by an indenture bearing date the 31st day of December, A. D. 1872, The Redfield & Rice Manufacturing Company of the City of New-York has conveyed and assigned all its estate and effects whatsoever to Charles H. Woodbury as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said The Redfield & Rice Manufacturing Company, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated the 31st day of December, A. D. 1872.

CHARLES H. WOODBURY, Trustee.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BYRON SHERMAN and PORTER SHERMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Byron Sherman and Porter Sherman, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1873.

C. H. WIGHT, Assignee, No. 96 Chambers-st.

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NO. 3,853.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. HENDERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William T. Henderson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D., 1873.

GEORGE H. CARY, Assignee, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER OF the Corporation known as the American Chemical Works, appointed by order of the Supreme Court, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the statute in such case provided, that all persons indebted to said corporation render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to such corporation, and pay the same to me, that all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to the undersigned, and that all creditors of said corporation, or persons holding any open or subsisting contract therewith, deliver and present the same in writing and detail to me as such Receiver, on or before the 26th day of March, 1873, at my office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

GEORGE CAULFIELD, Receiver, &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera: Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8, evenings.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving: fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (prepara-

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is P. E. ROBINSON & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the manufacture of and dealing in gold chains and jewelry; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are PHILIP E. ROBINSON, WILLIAM M. GRAY, and JOHN W. PHELPS; that the said PHILIP E. ROBINSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York; and that the said WILLIAM M. GRAY is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid; that the said JOHN W. PHELPS is a special partner, and his place of residence is in Springfield, in the County of Hampden, and State of Massachusetts; that the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 6th day of January, 1873, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of January, 1878.

PHILIP E. ROBINSON, WILLIAM M. GRAY, } General Partners.
JOHN W. PHELPS, Special Partner.
Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1873. ja11-law6wSa*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—EDMUND TITUS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD BOHM and JULIE, his wife, Jacob Pollens, Christian Eberspacher, Nicholas Seger, Frank Schaeffler, John Becker, Thomas Byrnes, Max Ebler, George Hennrich, William Groschee, Francis Mehan, —— Russell, Alfonse Sommer, Jacob Arens, Louis Delhomme, Samuel Forsyth, Charles E. Innes, Elias Cohen, Frederick Otto, Alvin Kuhn, Randolph W. Townsend, Anthony E. Dyett, and Henry Goldsmith, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 36 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1873.

WILSON M. POWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 36 Pine-street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the 4th day of January, 1873.

WILSON M. POWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja18-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHERINE A. GEORGE, plaintiff, against DANIEL GEORGE, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1873.

MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was, on the 14th day of February, 1873, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1873.

MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

f15-law6wS* No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE BEAUMONT, BESSIE G. SHELTON, PHILO S. SHELTON, Jr., her husband, and MAX FRANKENHEIMER, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 258 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 3, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City, County and State of New-York, this 9th day of January, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja11-law6wSa*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY, COUNTY, and State of New-York.—SELIGMAN ROTHSCHILD and HENRY FRANKEL against N. L. GOLDSTONE.—Summons.—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and six dollars, with interest from the 3d day of January, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1873.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1873.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

ja18-law6wS* No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK COUNTY.—CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, plaintiff, against HORACE LITTLE and JOSEPH S. HYDE, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office No. 90 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-four cents, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1872, beside the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 14th of December, 1872.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1873.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM J. DAVISON against CATHERINE McCABE, Daniel McCabe, her husband, Gilbert Leavy, Bernard Leavy, John Leavy, Elizabeth, his wife, Mary Blake, Ellen Leavy, and Thomas Leavy.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 21, 1873.

SOLOMON F. HIGGINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja24-law6wS*

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 15, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1873, for the transportation of Military, Indian and Government supplies during the year beginning July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874.

These contracts embrace the movement of all Government supplies from New-Orleans to the Texas posts, their movements from points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway to Forts Sill, Griffin and Richardson; also from the Texas Central Railway to the same posts, transfer of supplies from the coast to San Antonio, and thence to the frontier posts to Fort Brown, and thence to Ringgold Barracks and Fort McIntosh.

Full information, form of proposals, contracts, &c., can be obtained from the Post Quartermaster at Fort Brown, Texas; Austin, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Forts Richardson, Texas, and Sill, Indian Territory; from the Quartermaster in New-Orleans, La.; New-York City, Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The usual condition in regard to Government bids will hold in this case.

By command of Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR.

S. B. HOLABIRD, Deputy Quartermaster, Major-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11, 1873.

PROPOSALS TO PURCHASE AND remove the United States monitor KEOKUK, sunk inside the main channel, near the south end of Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, will be received at this office until noon, on the 13th day of March next. For full particulars, apply in person or by letter to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A DRY GOODS BUSINESS IN one of the best towns in Western New-York; about 15,000 inhabitants; large manufacturing interests; surrounded by a very rich farming country; will be sold on liberal terms; stock small and in good condition; satisfactory reasons given for going out of the business. Address Box No. 229 Lockport, N. Y.

BAKERY, LUNCH COUNTER, AND OYSTER BUSINESS FOR SALE—Long established, excellent location, and well-conducted; only disposed of on account of ill-health of proprietor; would trade for unincumbered Brooklyn property.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—A GENtleman having an extensive acquaintance, large business experience, and some little capital, would like to join a party already established in the above business. Address, real name, confidentially, N. L. C., Box No. 127 Times Office.

THE OWNER OF A VALUABLE dock and business has been advised by his physician to quit business on account of poor health. Those having capital, and wishing to engage in a good paying business, will get all the particulars by addressing C., Williamsburg Post-office.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of the City of New-York are prepared to show samples and receive bids at their office, foot of 44th-st. and East River, on MONDAY, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for all the Cattle Horns and Hair Tails that may be received by them from Jan. 1, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1873, inclusive.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 186 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY FAMILIAR WITH THE SOUTHern resorts of health, and experienced in traveling, would like to meet with a lady who would accept her services for her expenses. References exchanged. Address TRAVELER, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—Mrs. NETTIE C. MAYNARD, trance speaker, lectures at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on Spiritualism. Children's Lyceum, 12 M. Conference, 3½ P. M.

ALL LADIES SEEKING SERVANTS of all nationalities, for City and country, would do well by calling at WALKER'S, No. 129 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS or Waitress.—By a neat, tidy young girl; is a good seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is also experienced in waiting on the table; best of references. Call at No. 421 6th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 321 East 21st-st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, or to do laundry work; would go the country; has excellent references. Call at No. 280 6th-av., between 18th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a young German girl, in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a Protestant girl; is a good plain cook and very good washer and ironer; would do general housework; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 280 6th-av., between 18th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; is a first-class baker and pastry cook; references. Call at No. 1,331 3d-av., entrance on 76th-st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; is a first-rate meat cook and an excellent baker; best of references. Call at No. 231 6th-av., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY young German girl, in a small private family; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes some some washing, either fine or plain; families or ladies or gentlemen's fluting and pulling; gentlemen's linen done nicely; references if required. Call at 224 West 27th-st., three stairs up, room No. 13.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress wishes a situation; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; excellent references. Call at No. 145 West 31st-st., Room No. 9.

MALES.

CLERK.—AN ENGLISHMAN, AGE TWENty-eight, desires a situation in a first-class grocery store; thirteen years' experience; good penman. Address W. H. D., Box No. 116 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED—BY HIS LATE employer, a situation for an excellent man as coachman and to make himself generally useful in a country place near the City; has been in his present employ six years; for the last ten years has been trusted with the sole charge of the place during about half of each year; the place is now rented for a term of years, and the man has always been so trustworthy, capable, and willing that his late employer will always feel an interest in his welfare, and can heartily recommend him to any one in need of an honest, trusty man; he wishes to leave before the first of next week; he is at present at Passaic, N. J. Inquire of Rev. Marshall B. Smith, Passaic, N. J., or of John H. or Frederick A. Fell, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman, thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; best City and other references. Address Coachman, Box No. 200 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT OF FIRST-class abilities, a good situation; wife a first-class dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

FARM-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man (American), with a practical working farmer, where he can learn all branches; has had some experience; will give good reference for character. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swede, aged twenty-five, who thoroughly understands all branches—flowers, fruits, hot-house, grapery, vegetables, &c.; has his certificate of competency from home; also, recommendations from his employer here. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—BY A young Scotchman, sixteen years' experience, married; is thoroughly acquainted with grape forcing; is an excellent propagator; would either take charge of a gentleman's place, or a florist establishment. Address D. D., Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a situation for his gardener, who has a practical knowledge of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, &c. Apply to J. K., No. 110 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

TO COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The advertiser, who holds the position of Assistant Deputy Superintendent in a New-England State insane asylum, is desirous, for good and sufficient reasons, of procuring a similar position in the vicinity of this City, but would be willing to treat with any institution of good repute; references good. For further particulars address B. W. D., Post-office Box No. 2,493 New-York City.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO go a short distance, in New-Jersey, to work a dairy farm; must understand producing and sale of milk. Apply with reference to FARMER, Littleton, N. J.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO work and improve a grain and dairy farm of 200 acres, either on shares or a salary; it is situated at Pompton, N. J., on the Midland Railroad, twenty-five miles from New-York. Call upon or address JAMES HORNSE & CO., at that place.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, a good cook, willing to assist in the washing; good references required. Apply at No. 13 East 9th-st., near 5th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. Apply to

LORD & TAYLOR, Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. Du Vivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.

ja25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of November, 1872.

FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.

n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. OREEVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID, THOMAS W. WEATHERED, } Executors.

s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872.

HENRY H. UNDERHILL, Executor.

n16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.

CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.

ja18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of J. Milton Ferris, No. 78 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.

HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN TOWNSHEND. } Executors.

n9-law6mS*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1873.

Announcements for This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mrs. Vincent, Miss Rose Rogers. Matinee at 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. F. Cox, Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinee at 2.

BRANDS GERMAN HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham. Matinee at 1½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE MURDERED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Fatoman. Matinee at 1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Lathaway, Miss Dietz. Matinee at 1½.

BOWERY THEATRE.—PAUL CLIFFORD, DUTCHMAN'S TROUBLES, &c.—Mrs. G. B. Chanfrau.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND Concert, afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels—Backus, Wambold, Hankins and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—San Bryant, Sargeant, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—Concert by Miss Anna L. Bishop, Mr. S. B. Mills and others. Evening—READINGS by Mr. J. M. Bellew.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT—Mr. Carl Speidler, Mr. F. Bergner, and orchestra.

ROBINSON HALL.—FRENCH COMEDY—M. Juignet.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Semi-Weekly, per annum.....3
The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $8 00; Ten copies, per annum, $15; Twenty copies, per annum, $28; Thirty copies, per annum, $40, and One extra copy to each Club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to Subscribers at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., Branches of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 42d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We publish notes and communications, but we cannot undertake to return rejected articles, nor for any object, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances respect unauthenticated communications, nor shall we undertake to preserve them.

Though the business before the Legislature moves rather more slowly than might be desired, yesterday presented a very fair record in the way of progress. The Assembly agreed to a concurrent resolution from the Senate allowing a reduction of not over fifty per cent. to be made on the canal tolls during the ensuing season of navigation. Various important bills were introduced into the Senate, among which will be found the act to authorize the Seventh Regiment to take about an acre off Reservoir-square for the purpose of erecting an armory. The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported the new Jury bill, and there is now a chance of that measure becoming law in a very short time. Two usury bills were also reported in the Senate. It is announced that the Assembly Committee on Education will report the New-York School bill on Wednesday in such a shape as will insure for it the support of all the friends of reform in the public schools. The amendments causing the Commissioners to be appointed from the City at large, prohibiting them from holding any other office, and making them serve without salary, are especially commendable, since they are calculated to give us the proper class of men on the Board of Education.

We observe that Mr. BAKER, the Republican Senator from Rensselaer, has introduced into the State Senate Mr. TILDEN'S bill providing remedies against peculation by local officials. Our estimate of the extent of Mr. TILDEN'S services to the cause of reform has never prevented us from recognizing the great importance of this measure as an end to justice against public plunderers. We gave it our unswerving support last year, and strongly urged its passage over Gov. HOFFMAN'S veto. Now that the danger of an Executive veto exists no longer, we trust the Legislature will not waste any time over the passage of a bill which is carefully drawn, and thoroughly adequate to its declared purpose, and which has the support of every honest man in this community.

There is another bill before the Legislature of whose benefits we were deprived by the intervention of the Executive veto last year. We refer to the bill for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York. Now that the Committees on Cities have got the charter almost, if not altogether, off their hands, we trust that this very necessary preliminary to charter reform will be promptly reported, and passed through all its stages with the utmost possible dispatch. In respect of this bill also, the Legislature of 1873 cannot choose but do as well as its predecessor. HOFFMAN'S opposition to it was perfectly intelligible; Gov. DIX'S sentiments in regard to it we all know to be favorable.

During the Crimean war the head of the British War Department appended to an official dispatch the mysterious request, "Take care of Dawb." Inquiry revealed the fact that this was intended as a reminder to the Commander-in-chief to look after the welfare of a relative of the War Secretary, rejoicing in the name of DAWKINS. The Commissioners of Police of the City appear to have received from ex-Mayor HALL a similar request in regard to his protegé who is at the head of the Street-cleaning Bureau. "Take care of THORNE" was the matter of yesterday's little piece of Sagredomain performed by the Police Board. The rapid stages of promotion through which that serviceable officer was put, can only be paralleled in the bewildering metamorphoses through which *Fritz* is made to pass in the "Grande Duchesse." But, say the Commissioners, it is a very good thing for the tax-payers. Police Captain THORNE only gets two thousand dollars a year, while Street-cleaning Superintendent THORNE got five thousand dollars. Just so; but then, under the new charter Mr. THORNE would doubtless have been dismissed to private life without a pension—a proceeding against which as Capt. THORNE he is perfectly secure. The trick is, doubtless, ingenious, but its legality is very questionable. The law organizing the Street-cleaning Bureau authorizes the Police Board to appoint such officers, &c., as they may find necessary "to perform such duties as cannot be advantageously performed by members of the police force." If Mr. THORNE is to perform his duties efficiently as Captain of Police, he cannot properly supervise a department which spends about a million of dollars a year, and *vice versa*.

The President's message in regard to the affairs of Utah is timely. The conflict between Federal and local authority in that Territory has become a public scandal, and even now menaces the public peace. As the President points out, the act of Congress incorporating the Territory proceeded on the principle that the exceptional character of the population required exceptional legislation. Hence arose the right of appeal from a judgment of the Supreme or District Courts of the Territory, to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom. Following up the same line of policy, the President proposes to take the selection of jurors to try cases in the Federal Courts of Utah out of the hands of the local authorities, and to place it in the hands of the law officers of the United States. He further proposes to put a stop to the unjustifiable privilege accorded to Territorial Courts by the Legislature of Utah, to discharge by habeas corpus persons held under process from the Federal Courts. These reforms will cut the knot of the judicial difficulty in Utah, and ought to be at once put in force by Congress.

Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, has certainly some reason to complain of Mr. OAKES AMES. So lately as last June, AMES sent the Senator a letter assuring him that he was not "a stockholder and manager" in the Credit Mobilier concern, and adding that the people who were making such charges against him ought to be ashamed of themselves. Senator PATTERSON does not explain from what source he thought the very liberal dividends were coming, for which he signed receipts to AMES without reading them. In fact, he seems to have treated AMES, as did most of those who trusted their money in his hands, as the manager of a first-class financial lottery in which there were no blanks. AMES had the character of a Congressional Midas, who, if he could not literally turn everything he looked at into gold, could at least impart to investments the most extraordinary productiveness. Legislators who put money in his hands ought to have reflected that a return of thirty per cent. per annum on the capital invested was suspiciously high interest, and not likely to have been produced in a perfectly legitimate way of speculation.

It seems probable that Judge POLAND'S committee on the Credit Mobilier investigation will make its report on Monday, and that the report will be unanimous. The only point on which there is any reasonable degree of certainty is that the committee will recommend the expulsion of Messrs. OAKES AMES and JAMES BROOKS. Their mode of dealing with the cases of the other members of the House who held Credit Mobilier stock has not as yet been finally determined on; at least so run the most trustworthy rumors that can be gleaned about the matter. Of course, the committee can recommend no specific action in regard to the case of Vice-President COLFAX, and it is equally debarred from dealing with the case of Senators, who have been taken in hand by a committee of their own branch of Congress.

Charter Discussion.

The new charter is not yet before us, and criticisms upon such of the provisions as have thus far been explained are exceedingly meagre. The chief objections we have heard seem to be based upon the proposed source of the appointing power. A few days ago, Mayor HAVEMEYER made the following statement to a *Tribune* reporter—unless the *Tribune* invented it, which we admit is possible:

> He (the Mayor) would prefer to have the Board of Aldermen nominate and the Mayor confirm, as was the case during his first term of office. This plan worked well then, and he could not see why it would not now.—*Tribune*, Feb. 7.

The same statement was made to us by a friend of the Mayor. The new charter reverses the arrangement—it provides that the Mayor shall nominate and the Board of Aldermen confirm—with this addition, that if within twenty days the Board of Aldermen decline to concur in the nomination made by the Mayor, the power of appointment shall practically be in its own hands, the Mayor casting one vote.

It is said that this plan deprives the Mayor of all executive power, and the objectors, so far as we can understand, say this: "Let the Mayor nominate and the Board of Aldermen confirm—but give no subsequent power to the board in the matter." It seems to us that this system would soon produce a complete dead-lock. The Mayor nominates Mr. A to office. The Aldermen refuse to confirm him. The Mayor again nominates A. The Aldermen act as before. What happens? Why, say some critics, the Mayor will change his mind and nominate B, or C, or D, and thus the dead-lock will be prevented. But is there anything in the Mayor's character or recent conduct to justify the belief that he would ever change his mind after once he had made it up? If he had a personal liking for A, would he not go on nominating him, and thus throw the affairs of some important department into utter confusion?

There must be some means of bringing such a contest as this to an end. The Mayor assures us that he would be satisfied to go back to the provisions of the old charter, and allow the Board of Aldermen to nominate while he confirmed. The Aldermen would have the right to persist in their nomination. Is this really what the Mayor wants? He says he does—and we presume he knows his own mind, if no one else does.

Should the absolute power of making appointments be vested in the Mayor? We cannot find that any intelligent man asks for so extravagant a measure. A. OAKEY HALL exercised this despotic authority—and a pretty mess he made of it. The Board of Aldermen is a very proper body to exercise an opinion on the Mayor's nominations. It is elected by the people—it cannot be so easily misled as one man may be. The Mayor may be bitterly prejudiced against an entire party through his personal feelings of dislike toward one man—which, as we understand, is the case with Mr. HAVEMEYER at this moment. The Board of Aldermen would be less amenable to such influences. Some members of the present Board of Aldermen are quite as respectable men, quite as trustworthy, as Mr. HAVEMEYER. Can anybody find anything to say against Mr. VANCE, or Mr. PETER GILSEY, or Mr. VAN SCHAICK? Why should they have no voice in the selection of public officials? It has almost invariably been the custom to give the body which they represent a proper share of authority. Why revert to the "one-man-power" which distinguished the Tammany period under A. OAKEY HALL, and that alone?

The people may be trusted, we hope, to elect good men as Aldermen; if not, they cannot be trusted to elect a good man as Mayor. The better your Aldermen, the better your heads of departments would be, under the new charter. If you are liable to make a mistake in electing fifteen men, it is much more probable that you will make a mistake in choosing one.

These are questions, however, not to be decided on dogmatically at the present stage of the discussion. The Reformers generally ought to "put their heads together," as the saying is, and endeavor to settle all minor points of difference, and to construct a charter which shall be fair to the entire body of the people; above all, people who criticise the charter should first make themselves acquainted with its provisions. The *Evening Post* yesterday decided against it, although it is quite impossible that our contemporary can have read the document, seeing that not a complete copy of it is yet to be had. It says that "the objections made" by the minority committee are "well taken"—whatever that slang may mean—without having considered the measure objected to. This is carrying the "minority principle" a little too far. Minorities are not always right, though some philosopher says they are. At any rate, it is as well to hear what the majority has to say before giving final judgment on the question. The charter may be good, or it may be bad. What we assert is, that you cannot positively say it is either until you have seen and studied it. But the *Evening Post* condemns it without inquiry. It concludes its queer article in these words:

> If any great wrong is perpetrated by this Legislature through the faithlessness of any clique of City politicians, it will be absolutely necessary, at no very distant day, for some men to "stand from under."

That sort of thing might be effective at the tail of a "highfalutin" after-dinner speech, interspersed with a little schoolboy Latin and a few musty poetical quotations; but it does not throw much light on the difficulties of devising a new plan of government for the City. A ream of such stuff would not point the way to a good charter. Let the poets, doctrinaires, and philosophers come down from the clouds, wash their hands and faces, and tell us how to improve the charter just submitted to the Legislature. But before they address themselves to this prosaic task, let them read the said charter, and remember that fragments of poetry or of stump speeches will not be of much use to us in the present undertaking.

The Commissioner of Jurors and the Tweed Case.

We have delayed the further discussion of this subject, for the purpose of allowing the Commissioner of Jurors, and the organs which have been so jubilant over the defeat of justice in the Tweed case, to present their vindication of the action of the Commissioner. We have perused the card of the Commissioner, and examined the defense set up in his behalf by the Ring organs and other papers, which, without examination, have taken his defense on trust. The result is a clear conviction that the complaints made by those who desire the triumph of law and justice are more than justified by the facts.

It is assumed by the Commissioner, and the organs which are in sympathy with him, that his duties are purely ministerial. It is also claimed that he is bound to select as jurors, and place them upon the list, all those whose names are found in the Directory and are apparently liable to jury duty, and others appearing upon old jury lists, and that he has no discretion. Upon the assumption that this is the mode in which his duties have been performed, it is high time that a commissioner should be chosen who has a very different conception of his duties and responsibilities.

By the act relating to jurors in the City of New-York, passed in 1847, all persons residing in the City, qualified to serve as jurors, were to be selected by the commissioner as jurors. Neither by that nor any subsequent act is he required or authorized to select from any directory, old jury list, or any other enrollment, the names of the jurors. On the contrary, by that act and subsequent laws, he is made the officer whose duty it is to select the jurors and to determine their qualifications. He is authorized to administer oaths, keep a record of all proceedings, and, in the language of the act of 1870, is declared to be "the judge of the qualifications of jurors."

Every person applied to by him, or his assistants, for information as to the liability of persons to perform jury duty, is compelled, under severe penalties, to give correct information. The Police Commissioners, Tax Commissioners, and all other public officers in the City of New-York are required to render to the Commissioner all the assistance in their power to enable him to procure the names of persons liable to do duty as jurors.

No person other than the Commissioner has any power or authority whatever to select jurors for the City; and if his duties are, as is claimed, purely ministerial, this City is the only locality in the State where the lists of jurors are made up without requiring the exercise of intelligent discretion or judgment on the part of the selecting officers. It is one of the strange anomalies of these days that it remained for the startling developments of the Tweed case to open the eyes of the people of this City and State to their helpless and alarming condition.

We now call the attention of the Legislature and the public to the "African in the fence," as revealed by the Jury law of 1870, passed when the Ring was in full power. Under the act of 1847, the Commissioner was required to make out his list in May and June of each year. The language of that act is as follows: "The Commissioner shall proceed to the selection of such jurors immediately after the 1st day of May in each year, and the names shall be entered in a book. After the 1st day of June, in each year, as *soon as the list shall be completed*, the said Commissioner shall publish a notice."

Under this law, the whole body of jurors for the year was delivered to the County Clerk, and the panels ordered by the Court were drawn from such jurors. But under the law of 1870, the Commissioner is not required to complete his list at any time, but is left at liberty to inject into the wheel at any time, and to meet any emergency, a new batch, and such, we learn, is the actual practice. The law of 1870 reads thus: "The Commissioner of Jurors shall commence the preparation of lists of petit jurors in the month of May. After the 1st day of June the Commissioner shall publish a notice."

Why was the clause omitted requiring that the list should be completed? Why was the language changed so as to require only the commencement of the preparation of the lists? What honest motive can be assigned for this change? We are credibly informed that new lists of names are now, from time to time, transmitted to the County Clerk, and that this is done every few weeks. Would the Ring have continued in the important office of Commissioner of Jurors an enemy? Who does not see the immense power capable of being wielded by this officer in the selection of jurors? Under a proper administration, would bummers, ex-convicts, and mock auctioneers be selected as jurors? Without an amendment, both of this law and of the officials that administer it, who believes that TWEED can ever be convicted by a jury in this City? The subject is one of the deepest interest and importance, and we call the attention of the Legislature and of the Reformers to the present jury system of the City as one calling loudly for reformation.

A Bit of Astronomical Romance.

Occasionally events occur in the scientific world which deserve to be called romantic, and the astronomers have very recently furnished us with an instance. In 1826, BIELA, an officer in the Austrian army, discovered a little comet, which bears his name, and which revolves around the sun in a comparatively short period of less than seven years. In 1832 it was found that its orbit cuts that of the earth at a point which she passes in the latter part of November, and much alarm was excited among the unlearned and semi-scientific for fear of a collision—needlessly, however, as the comet crossed the intersection (or *node*, as it is technically called) in October, while the earth was still some millions of miles away. In 1839 the comet was not seen, being unfavorably situated. In 1846 a strange thing happened—the comet split while under observation, and, when it vanished in the distance, had become a double comet. In 1852 the two parts were both observed, moving separately and independently, but very faint. In 1859 and 1866 the comet should have reappeared; but, though most anxiously searched for, it could not be found on either occasion. It was due again last Autumn, and was again earnestly hunted for, though with little hope of finding it, until, on the night of Nov. 27, occurred a most remarkable shower of shooting-stars, which for several hours rained by thousands from a point in the sky near the foot of the constellation Andromeda. Over 20,000 of the meteors were counted at some of the European stations within three hours.

Now, in 1867, SCHIAPARELLI, an Italian astronomer, had proved that some close relationship exists between comets and meteors, by showing that a little comet, known as TEMPEL'S, moves in precisely the same orbit as that pursued by the meteors of Nov. 12, the so-called Leonides, in their course around the sun—the comet preceding the main flock of the meteors by some two years. The following year OPPOLZER, of Vienna, showed that the meteors of August—the Perseids—are similarly preceded by the comet of 1862. Nor had it escaped the notice of astronomers, among others our own KIRKWOOD, that the Andromeda meteors, which on several previous occasions have been observed, though never before in such numbers, might stand in the same relation to the comet of BIELA.

When, therefore, the shower of Nov. 27 occurred, astronomers at once concluded almost unanimously that either the comet had actually fallen upon the earth, or at least had brushed us with its tail. The celebrated German astronomer, KLINKERFUES, of Göttingen, went further. Reasoning that if the comet had passed us, coming from the direction of Andromeda, it must now be receding in the opposite part of the heavens, he need only telegraphed to Mr. PODSON, Director of the observatory at Madras, in Southern India: "Biela touched earth on 27th; look near Theta Centauri." And, sure enough, on the 3d of December, (having been before hindered by bad weather,) Mr. PODSON found the comet in the indicated place. He describes it as circular, pretty bright, with no trace of a tail; but can find nothing of the companion comet: very possibly it was the companion which came into collision with the earth and gave rise to the star shower—though, perhaps, it is more probable that the earth only passed through an attendant flock of meteors, without touching the main body of either comet.

We thus have a most beautiful confirmation of the theory which recognizes comets and meteors as very near of kin, though as yet the facts are hardly sufficient to decide between the different views of astronomers as to the nature of the relation. Some hold that comets are only aggregations of meteors; others that the meteors are merely attendants upon the comets, small pieces of the same nebulous matter of which comets are composed, torn off by disturbing forces from the larger mass as it falls toward the sun through interstellar space; and others yet, (as KIRKWOOD suggested in 1861, long before SCHIAPARELLI'S researches,) that the meteors are pieces of the comet detached by the same solar forces which produce its tail—in fact, are the mere débris of cometary trains. For the complete solution of this problem a long course of observation is likely to be required, but a great point has been gained; and how far conclusions may safely be carried can hardly be known until the present orbit of the comet, and the earth's effect upon it can be worked out—a labor of some months, at least.

Noonday Lectures.

Rev. JOHN LORD, the well-known historical lecturer, is now delivering in Philadelphia a course of lectures twice a week at noon. The course is designed principally for ladies, it being supposed that not very many gentlemen will be disengaged at that hour. Mr. LORD delivered a similar course here last Winter. In both cases, the experiment of having the lectures at midday has been, we believe, entirely successful. The attendance of gentlemen especially has been much greater than could have been expected. We need more lectures of a certain kind than we have. With some varieties of the article, indeed, we are pretty well supplied. Of funny lectures, lectures on women's rights, lectures on the destiny of America, and curtain lectures, there is a tolerably fair supply. But of lectures on scientific and literary subjects, by men who have made the study of such things their business, there is a lamentable scarcity. This is particularly true in regard to scientific lectures. And here is just where the need is most pressing. On many classes of topics, books can readily be obtained which will give all, or nearly all, the information that could be conveyed in a lecture. In science, this is often impossible. In regard to many scientific points, no book, however well written, or skillfully illustrated by engravings, can possibly fill the place of a lecture, accompanied by suitable experiments. Besides this, such is the rapid advance of many branches of scientific knowledge, that books cannot be written fast enough to keep fully up with the progress of investigation and discovery. And even if they could, the expense of purchasing them would be a most serious matter, on account of the frequency with which they would need to be changed and renewed.

A lecture in the evening has unquestionably some very great and obvious advantages, the principal one of which is that that is the only time when most men engaged in active business can be present. On the other hand, there are some decided inconveniences connected with it. The difficulty in getting to an evening lecture is fully as great to very many women as that of attending one in the daytime is to men. Some ladies have no one to go with them; and there are many, especially young ladies, who cannot go alone. Besides this, it is often extremely inconvenient and undesirable for the mother of a family to be frequently away from her children in the evening. And even where there are no children needing this care, there are many married ladies who have an amiable, though, perhaps, not strictly fashionable, weakness for staying at home in the evening with their husbands, when the latter return, jaded and fatigued with the toils and anxieties of the day. But the principal need of instructive lectures in the daytime is, we think, on account of that large class of young ladies who, having passed the age of eighteen and "finished" their education, cannot, according to the rules of good society in such cases made and provided, go to school any longer. Many such individuals—and more of them, we are convinced, than a superficial observer might imagine—would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending almost daily a lecture of the kind of which we are speaking. The benefit of such an attendance on the part of any considerable portion of this class would, not only in its effect upon the individuals themselves, but in its influence upon the standard of intelligence in the community, be beyond all calculation. Not to speak of other results, there are a great many young men who, if they found that the ladies whom they visited attended such lectures and were interested in them, would polish up their intellectual machinery in a way which they now feel much less stimulus for doing.

The considerations we have mentioned in favor of noon-day lectures relate principally to the female sex. But there is one point to which we wish to allude that applies to both sexes alike. The evening is not usually the best time to hear lectures requiring thought or study. This is especially true in reference to modern science. The close attention often needed, in order satisfactorily and profitably to follow a lecture on many topics connected with this subject, could be by most persons much better given at an hour when the hearer is physically and mentally entirely free from fatigue of work.

MINOR TOPICS.

One of the most inexcusable railway accidents of the year was the late collision on the Central Pacific Railway. A telegraph operator at Carlin ordered a freight-train to proceed on the time of a passenger-train, and neglected to telegraph to the conductor of the latter to wait until the freight-train had passed. As a consequence, there was a collision, and so certain was this collision to occur that the railway authorities at Carlin sent out a wrecking-train soon after the freight-train had left, in order to repair, as soon as possible, the damage which the expected collision would occasion. The feelings of the offending telegraph operator must have been of an unenviable character after he knew that he had launched two trains upon one another, and that no earthly means could prevent a disaster.

It is authoritatively announced in England that the acquisition of the railways by the State is now eminently engaging the attention of the Government. One of the Cabinet Ministers is said to be investigating the subject, with the aid of several other officials and railroad experts, in order to derive at conclusions as regards time and terms of purchase. A beginning is looked for next year, the purpose being to try the system first with the Irish railroads. If the negotiation can be satisfactorily perfected, the larger operation of acquiring the English roads is expected to follow. The enormous power lodged in the hands of Government by supreme control over the whole of the railroad lines seems to be regarded by many without dismay; yet the importance of this consideration some thinkers find pre-eminent. If England is really progressing toward a republic, as is so often asserted, her people will find such an accumulation of power in the hands of the central authority very embarrassing to deal with. Whatever that authority may be, the proprietary of the railroad system puts at its disposition a considerable army of officials, artisans, porters, and other attendants, trained to discipline, and transferable at an hour's notice from one end of the country to the other. All this may have been thought of without aversion by the advocates of continued monarchy, but scarcely with favor, we should say, by the friends of a future republic.

An event occurred at the United States District-Attorney's office in this City, on Thursday, which it is hoped may prove an important step toward breaking up the gang of perjurers known as "straw bondsmen." A man who gave his name as PATRICK LILLY, and who represented himself to be a retired milk-dealer of considerable wealth, presented himself before Assistant District-Attorney PURDY to be accepted as a surety for CHRISTOPHER FLOOD, at present under arrest for having interfered with revenue officers in the discharge of their duty. The fellow evidently had not long been in the "straw-bail" business, for it appears he became confused when asked to swear to his statement, and so far lost control of himself as to admit that his name was not LILLY. Just at the nick of time, a person named NEWMAN entered the office, and eagerly declared his readiness to vouch for the respectability of LILLY, or MARTY, as he afterward called himself. Unluckily for NEWMAN, however, a caution as to his character had preceded him. Both men were committed to prison in default of bail. During the Tammany régime, "straw bondsmen" may be said to have enjoyed a complete immunity from arrest, for the reason that their services were far too valuable to be dispensed with. There is some consolation in the assurance that under the new rule these scoundrels will be treated as they deserve.

They are having a rat plague in several of the German provinces. The fields of clover and colza are said to be devastated by the vermin, and when arsenic and phosphorus pills have been scattered to destroy them, hares and other game have been poisoned, and great damage done. Under these circumstances a device has been brought into play which, even as applied to rats, seems too horrible to employ. A mixture of plaster-dust and dry wheat is mixed with oil of aniseed, and put in an earthenware saucer; and near by plenty of water is placed. The rats eagerly devour the mixture, and are straightway seized with tormenting thirst; they then, of course, greedily swallow water. Upon this the plaster "sets," and becomes solid in their insides, and thus, more or less speedily, the poor creatures die in agony. But rats are rats.

Those who have been prevented from using mutton during the past few weeks, through the report that most of the sheep sent to our market were in a diseased condition, will be pleased to hear that there has of late been a marked improvement in the quality of the animals arriving. The Western dealers, it is but right to say, were chiefly responsible for the inconvenience suffered by butcher-eaters, apparently under the delusion that New-Yorkers would be content to accept almost anything. They forwarded ewes, and provided such wretched accommodation for them, that the poor creatures tore the wool from each other's backs and ate it to satisfy hunger. The New-York dealers at first lost heavily through the great decrease in the demand; but, having finally reached the source of the supplies, the Western men were severely punished in their pockets. Now the sheep forwarded are the pick of the flocks, and the immediate result of the change in the quality was yesterday shown by an increase in the wholesale price of half a cent per pound.

The *Tribune* is unable to withhold its admiration from the "admirable management" which has placed Erie on the list of dividend-paying roads. Of course, the shareholders are expected to lift up their hands and bless JAY GOULD; and the Legislators at Albany and Trenton, who are "impudent" enough to talk about collecting taxes due by the Erie corporation, are invited to consider the fact that the presiding genius of Erie, can now get along very well without them. Even if it were owned—which, of course, it is not—by JAY GOULD, the *Tribune* could not be more industrious in serving him.

Notes of Amusements.

The grand matinée concert at Steinway's, to which reference has already been made, will be given to-day.....The performance by which M. Paul Juignet is to benefit, is to occur at the Bijou Theatre, in Sixteenth-street, this evening. Two French plays will be acted, and M. and Mme. Manseau, and Professor Faure-Nicolay are to appear in an intermede.....The fourth Philharmonic concert of the present season takes place to-night at the Academy. Herr Carl Speidler, basso, is to be the soloist.....Mr. J. M. Bellew reads this evening, at Steinway Hall.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1873.

The bill to raise the pay of members of Congress to $5,000, as brought forward by Mr. Butler, has gone by the board. Having burdened, you know, with a provision for an increase of the already extravagant salaries of the President and other unimportant officers of the Government, and it was that which killed the bill. If unembarrassed by lesser questions, Congress can be depended on to look after their own interests. When you dutifully part with your Representative, bound for this wicked city, you need not say: "Take care of yourself, my dear fellow!" He is sure to do that. They are all sure to do that, whatever else may be left undone—whatever may be the hardship and press of business. If the stinging comet should turn up, and make for this earth, with incredible velocity, blaze and heat, and the final conflagration should be inaugurated and an adjournment, *sine die*, were moved over there—they would stop long enough to vote themselves an increase of salary, with mileage to the next planet.

The small-pox is dying out, but the investigation epidemic still rages. The air is full of rumors and suspicions, accusations and denials. It is all very sad and shameful, of course, but it has its ludicrous side. One cannot but laugh at beholding statesmen sometimes running frantically about, crying "Investigate me! Investigate me!"—very much as the old lady on a steamboat which had struck a bar, ran from passenger to passenger with a collapsed life-preserver about her neck, shrieking "Blow me up! Blow me up!" Mr. Blaine, who set this investigation ball in motion, must be a little astonished to see to what an avalanche it has grown. In his recontres with Mr. Job Stevenson I have sympathized with the Speaker, being loyal to the Administration; besides, he is a friend of mine. I know him in his days of comparative innocence, when he was in college, and never had seen Washington; and now, as an old friend, I wish he could attain to the philosophic calm of, say, the Sage of Concord, of whom I once heard this little story: He was one evening discussing, amid a group of awe-struck admirers, some one of those little questions of philosophy, ethics, and religion with which he is so delightfully at home—optimism, pre-existence, Pantheism, or immortality—when an orthodox young man present ventured to interrupt him, with a damaging Scripture text, prefacing it with, "But, Mr. Emerson, Job says——" The Sage turned his cold, wise eyes on him, and with sublime self-complacency replied, "It is immaterial to me, Sir, what Job says."

The affairs of the Kansas Senators have been for the week past absorbing public interest here, almost to the exclusion of Credit Mobilier matters. In the tornado of political virtue that is sweeping over the land it must be that some innocent men will suffer. Among Mr. Pomeroy's old associates many who think that injustice is being done him—that he is the victim of a vile conspiracy. There are those who do not cherish absolute trust in the high-toned integrity of the man—for this is a faithless and unbelieving generation—but all declare that the politician is too shrewd and wary to be caught in so obvious a snare, and with such unmistakable chaff. Among the people there is a general feeling that it is not right to receive against Mr. Pomeroy, or any other man, the unsupported word of such a self-convicted traitor as Yorke. That was an awful scene in the Kansas Legislature when this man made his shameless revelation, and flung down the price of his treachery with an affectation of sorrow and humiliation even more detestable than the denouncing triumph he betrayed in spite of himself. And then the last "unkindest cut of all"—the proposition to use the $7,000 for the prosecution of Mr. Pomeroy! That was like "seething the kid in its mother's milk."

We all devoutly hope that Mr. Caldwell will vindicate his right to his seat, for to have Yorke in his place were more than we could bear. Far sooner would we see in the Senate Jefferson Davis, or any other traitor on a grand scale. If his State persists in elevating him to any respectable position, we shall forget that she was ever "Bleeding Kansas;" we shall think she has not bled enough. The best business for this man to go into would be a partnership with the Maine temperance spy, who has been traveling about with a lame horse, buying alcohol for him at drug-stores, and then prosecuting the druggists for selling liquor without a license.

The harsh judgments pronounced by Democratic and Liberal journals on Congressmen implicated, in the remotest degree, in these miserable railroad bribes and election frauds, the eager condemnation, the jocose exultation, are things not lovely to contemplate.

Give Richard leave to live till Richard die.

Still, Richard owes it to his friends to use all means to recuperate his health, or not to be, as Charles II. phrased it, "an unconscionable long time dying."

The artists are making a grand cleanup on the Capitol. There is a squad of Fantastis in the corridor, under the Senate, being inspected and judged. I will not say that they are what poor Barry called an "awkward squad," but none of them are too good for us, sinners against art as we are. I shall almost be surprised if Congress does not take the whole lot. Randolph Rogers' model betrays the practiced hand, but it is melodramatic to a degree. The attitude is of that violent character that always fatigues one. The very idea of the good old man being lashed to a broken mast for "an age of bronze," gesticulating in that wild way, exposed to the wind and the weather, and be a sufferer from the asthma too, is really distressing. Mr. Ezekiel's model of an entire monument is generally liked, but there are too many mermaids and mermen in it for me. It is a design like to the visions of the Ezekiel of old, in that it contains strange, monstrous creatures. One of the smaller models—perhaps the smallest, certainly the most modest and quiet of them all—I am much pleased with. Said a friend, "It is the Admiral!"—on the whole, I think I'll go two lottery tickets better, and say it is admirable." This is by Mr. Dasschler.

Mr. Carpenter is also exhibiting, in one of Gen. Babcock's rooms, his picture of the signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation. This painting is not to be judged as a work of art, merely, nor as something that is to preserve the likenesses of Abraham Lincoln and his great Cabinet. The subject is too profound and of transcendent interest. The scene was grandly historic, and something more; it was heroic—it was sacred. There is, however, no apparent consciousness of the grandeur of the hour, of what Kossuth would call the "pivotal" importance of the deed, about these men—not even about Lincoln, though in his deep, weary eyes can be seen the look we best remember him by,—a certain far-away look, of mortal sadness, but fixed and resolved to be simply pathetic, an unspoken foreboding, of his martyrdom. It is the every-day air and attire of each figure of that group of freedom's conspirators, that we find here

preserved. Even Mr. Chase's imposing [illegible] was to the manner [illegible] born. Nothing fine, or forcism is thrown into the picture; even the furniture is portraiture of the severest sort. In the faces and figures [illegible] down in malice. The sharp aquiline of Mr. Seward's nose [illegible] preserved, and the stage-property character of the wig and [illegible] of Gideon Welles. The lankness and [illegible] of Mr. Lincoln's frame, the craggy uncomeliness of his face, and the generous size of his hands and feet are all faithfully reproduced. It is the *man*, "in his habit, as he lived." To me, an old friend, the likeness of Mr. Stanton is the most satisfactory—the coloring of the strong face seems particularly true to life.

Painted as this picture was, in love and reverence—where it was, on the very scene of the great event, in the house of the great President—when it was near the close of the great war, as the day of peace was drawing near to us, and the day of release to him, there can, I think, be no question but that it should belong to the Government. It ought to form the companion piece to the Declaration of Independence.

I thought of this picture, and yet more of its gracious, ungraceful, grand, ungainly central figure, the other night, when I heard the jubilee singers, of Nashville, delighting a vast audience with their wild, quaint hymns and joyous lyrics of freedom. Then it seemed to me that that momentous scroll in Lincoln's hand was not the thunderbolt it has been called, but more like the rod of the great leader of Israel, and that it had cleft the rock of bondage, and let forth an exultant flood of song.

I hear that an appropriation of $25,000 is asked for the Industrial School, of this city, an admirable institution, in which some of our best men and women are deeply interested, and for which they have labored devotedly. Their object is to train poor little girls, who would otherwise run wild in idleness and vice, to be industrious, frugal, and modest; in short, to make model young women of them—such characters as our statesmen, moralists, and ministers delight to contemplate. Their effort is also to educate in various trades the poor street-boys, now exposed to want and cruel temptations, to make of them good, honest, useful members of society—and Congressmen. Now is the time to train them up in the way they should go. When they are grown, are knowing in the ways of the world, and have been to Congress, it will be too late. I hope the school will get the appropriation, but it is very doubtful. The last provision that is to be made is for the poor lambs. If no folds are provided for them, and they go astray, have we not the police-dogs to gather them into the houses of correction and the jails?—are not the shambles of the law, the murderer's cell and the scaffold, ever waiting for them?

I remember that two years ago we wanted a modest appropriation for the Gettysburg Homestead of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, and wrote, and talked, and lobbied, and agonized—but all in vain. Congress adjourned without heeding our petitions, or the more pitiful pleading of homeless children, orphaned for the country's sake. There was no buncombe behind those fatherless little ones—the dead soldier has no vote. But the living soldier, if he is persistent, can have whatever he demands, and he is seldom backward. Indeed, soldiers are, as the Yankee said of some impecunious neighbors, "the askin'est sort of folks." We read in the Scripture that the daughters of the horse-leech cried: "Give, give!" Why they were so importunate at that time, we are not told. Perhaps it was an epizootic period in Israel, and the venerable veterinarian was in funds. However that be, I am inclined to think that if those pertinacious young ladies have any male descendants now on the face of the earth they are to be found among the "boys in blue." Bills and petitions for the increase of pensions and privileges are poured in upon Congress, session after session, by the "milingtary." Now, the officers are urging their claim to a larger increase of pension than that proposed for the enlisted men, because, forsooth, they sacrificed more. One of their spokesmen says: "We can rely on the President to favor any measure for our benefit," which is charging him with a larger sort of nepotism. The Soldiers' Bounty bill which has passed the House, may at any time come up in the Senate and be rushed through. Now, under the act of June 8, 1872, Congress has already, for the insignificant sum of $26 in fees, &c., given $400 worth of public land to every surviving soldier of the war of the rebellion, to the widow of every dead soldier, and to every dead soldier's minor child, or children, whose mother has died or remarried. To be sure a stipulation is made for a very moderate amount of settlement and improvement, and just "there's the rub." Not one in a hundred of them wants the land for any genuine, legitimate purpose; they do not desire or intend to settle upon and improve it. They have a vague, crude idea of holding it as a source of future profit, but how is profit to accrue unless it is settled upon and improved? Suppose Congress should give 100 townships to 14,400 soldiers, in the manner they desire it to be given, what would be the result? Why, simply an unproductive waste of 3,600 square miles, on which the secretion of taxes would be greater than that of value, for the reason that increase of value can only inure upon influx of population and expenditure of money and labor. The real estate records of Gen. Logan's own State show, to-day, that out of the comparatively insignificant gift of lands to the soldiers of the war of 1812, thousands of acres were not only never settled upon, but were sold for taxes, and never redeemed.

The fact is that this law is not urged in the interest of the soldiers, but in that of land speculators, who, since the Government has adopted the new policy of disposing of the public lands in small bodies, to actual settlers only, find themselves debarred from the acquisitions of large bodies of land, except through fraud. I have been told of one individual who has bought in advance the land claims of 16,000 soldiers; and that individual, as a matter of course, is here, lobbying for this bill. Now, I hold that the surviving able-bodied soldiers of the war have already been fully, generously, munificently paid—first, in bounties of unparalleled magnitude; second, in the profound gratitude of the nation; third, in the accomplished fact of the unity of the country; and fourth, in the already provided magnificent homestead privileges. It is an insult to their manhood, and to their motives in entering the war, to assume that they desire us to go on forever cosseting them with special privileges and endowing them with special charities. They came out of the war sound in body, and with the proud consciousness of having saved the Republic; and if they brought also the grit of a true manhood, the special opportunities and gratuities afforded by existing laws give them an assured competence.

As regards the wives and children of dead soldiers, it is another matter; these have no votes with which to quicken the gratitude [illegible] Congress. Philanthropic projectors of schools and asylums for the destitute orphan children of the brave men who people the cemeteries at Arlington and Gettysburg, may come here, as we have seen, and plead week in and week out for petty subsidies to maintain the existence of these beneficent institutions, and plead in vain.

It is a significant fact, that of all these land gifts of Government not one of them has considered to the extent of an acre the claims of aged widows, whose sole support lies in soldiers' graves. Make some decent provision for these bereaved mothers of the Republic, gentlemen of Congress! Increase the pensions of widows, endow asylums that shall make life a comfort to the maimed soldier and a joy to every orphan of the war, and the praise of every just mind shall follow you at every step. Stand back, gentle soldiers, and give the widows and children a chance! Bear yourselves like the gallant, self-sacrificing heroes of the Chickahominy, of Gettysburg, of Lookout Mountain, and the battles of the Wilderness, or we shall think you never were those heroes. When Garibaldi took to the mountains in Italy he said to his devoted volunteers, "I offer you hunger, thirst, cold, war, and death." Would it have sounded more heroic had he said, "I offer you the best of commissary stores, the spoil of cities, bounties, pensions, grand army reunions, the choice offices of the nation, and land, by the principality?" You remind us, O, our convening and memorializing brothers, so often of all we owe you, for having "saved the country," that we are forced to ask, who you saved it for? Are you, then, not heirs of this political salvation? Is your portion "without," with "dogs,"—and women?

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

From Le Follet.

The weather has been so very peculiar and unreasonable during the last month that our leading modistes have really been quite at a loss how best to accommodate the toilets in course of preparation with the exegencies created by the continual variations of temperature. The Parisian ladies, who are generally blessed with the talent of management as well as the gift of taste, wear the furs and warm materials already in their possession, but wisely decline to add to their stock by purchase. Silk is rarely seen out of doors just now. Velvet, velveteen, different kinds of cloth, and such materials as reps and poplin are infinitely preferred to it. The silken fabrics, such as satin, moire, and the manifold varieties of silks, taffetas, pouit de soie, faille, gros-grain, cachemire silk, and drap de Lyon, whether plain, brocaded or striped, are reserved for indoor and evening wear. For walking toilets the colors are all decidedly of a sombre hue, or, of black relieved with color. No style is more "grand genre" than the velvet petticoat, with cloth polonaise. These cloth polonaises, tunics, or over-dresses, are very well worn with under-skirts of a different shade or color; but for once there "is a rule without an exception," viz: that the upper portion must always be the lighter.

The tunics of walking-dresses are very long, and generally much raised, with hanging drapery. The large portion of the under-skirt thus shown necessitates the trimming, if there is any, being carried a good height.

For outdoor or carriage toilets no trimming is in such fashionable favor as handsome passementerie, combined with cords and tassels. These latter, arranged en brandebourg on the skirt and bodice, have a cachet of novelty and elegance that no other ornament, whatever its cost, can equal. If the passementerie is black, it is almost always mixed with jet; in fact, this old favorite is of great use just now to lighten the effect of toilets and trimmings that without it would appear too heavy. Moire ribbons are also much worn as trimmings to outdoor dresses, and have a very elegant and lustrous effect on cloth or velvet. The bands of fur or curled feather are still worn, but are not so new as the ornaments mentioned above, curled feathers especially being in much greater favor for indoor wear. Buttons of all kinds are very much worn, and some of the most fashionable styles in silver, or silver and enamel, of exquisite taste and artistic workmanship, are really perfect; but, on account of these same qualities, very expensive.

Long skirts are sometimes made with the pouff in one; this is arranged by cutting the two centre back breadths about half a yard longer than necessary; the extra length is then plaited to the sides, the plaits turning upward, and commencing about six inches below the waist, the centre is looped up underneath by strings or patent hooks to correspond, and the two sides are fastened together by a piece of elastic, so as to make the pouff quite narrow. When this style is adopted a tunic can be dispensed with; but some are very elegantly made with a tunic consisting only of a round or square tablier front, the sides lengthening into long wide sashes which are loosely tied at the back under the pouff.

Sashes and scarves are very much worn as ornaments to dresses of all kinds; for this purpose very handsome moire ribbons have been introduced. They are reversible, in two shades of the same color, or of totally different hues, according to the toilet. The prettiest we have seen was of black moire on one side, and brilliant green satin on the reverse. The toilet trimmed with it we describe in the course of this article. These ribbons are placed in bows on both shoulders, or sometimes on one only; the very wide ones are used as sashes, others as headings to flounces, or borders to tunics. The fashion of trimming the fronts and backs of dresses differently is more in vogue than ever, especially for long dresses. Black silk dresses trimmed with color are most elegantly worn. This is a most useful style of toilet if the trimming is apart from the dress—for instance, if the skirt is trimmed with flounces headed by a ruche, carried up each side in a point or scallop, and the bodies made to wear over a waistcoat, the sleeves being trimmed with two frills and ruche. To complete the costume a piece of colored silk, satin, or moire would be placed under the scallop formed by the flounces, giving the appearance of a black skirt worn over a colored one, a gilet to match, and long sash. These sets of ornaments should be of different shapes as well as color; by this means the one black silk skirt and bodice can be made into several elegant toilets.

Waistbands with or without sashes are very much worn by young single or married ladies, but it is a less habillé style than the basques with long sashes or scarves tied under the pouff or raising the tunic. These sashes are so certain to turn wrong side out every now and then that it is positively necessary that they should be lined with silk. It was to obviate this that the reversible sash ribbons we have before mentioned were introduced.

Fringes, with fancy headings, or surmounted by passementerie, are very fashionably worn for silk dresses. The newest, most elaborate, and unfortunately the most expensive trimming of the day is the raised embroidery in colored silks. The effect is most elegant, and is produced in a much more useful manner than when the embroidery was on the dress itself, as it can now be purchased by the yard, or in isolated pieces, such as a garland or bouquet. A black velvet dress thus ornamented has a magnificent appearance.

The most charming and becoming fichus of muslin and lace, or China crape, are worn with indoor or evening dress. These little elegancies, accompanied by coiffures to match, give a wonderful finish to the toilet, at a comparatively small expense. The tulle and tarlatane dresses for ball-room wear are trimmed with a multiplicity of narrow flounces, just cut out at the edge, but never hemmed, as this detracts from their lightness. One very favorite style of dress in either of these materials is the whole skirt flounced to the waist. Over this is a very long skirt, cut in large scallops, edged with a ruche, and rows of ruching above, following the same lines. This skirt is raised very high at each side by châtelaines of flowers.

There is but slight difference in the form or ornaments of either mantles or bonnets. It is too late in the season for any very decided change to take place. Both bonnets and hats are still worn rather back on the head, especially the former, and if intended for at all dressy occasions are tied at the back under the hair. The mantles are much trimmed with cords and tassels en fourragère; that is, with cords hanging loosely on the breast, and fastened on the shoulder by ornaments and tassels. On some of the tight-fitting outdoor coverings, such as polonaises and casaques, these fourragères are sometimes fastened on one shoulder only, and carried from thence to the waist on the opposite side, where they serve to raise the tunic. This style is very distingué, but should be confined to carriage wear, as it is rather eccentric.

The Yellow Fever at Pernambuco—Death of a Ship-Master and Wife.

From the Providence Journal, Feb. 13.

The sad news of the death of Capt. Davis W. Rich and his young wife, of yellow fever, at Pernambuco, was received in this city and published yesterday. Capt. Davis W. Rich was a son of Capt. Thomas Rich, formerly of this city, but who now resides in East Providence, which was also the home of Capt. Davis W. when not at sea. He sailed from New-York, Oct. 28, in command of the brig John H. Kennedy, bound for Pernambuco, Brazil, where her arrival was reported Dec. 18. A letter from Mr. Padelford, first officer of the Kennedy, brings home the [illegible] that Capt. Rich and his wife were both taken sick with yellow fever on arriving at Pernambuco, and that both died on Friday, Dec. 27, last. Capt. Rich was married about a year since, and his young bride made a voyage to the Mediterranean with him before sailing with him on this, which has proved their last voyage. The John H. Kennedy is owned mostly in this city by Shubael H. Cady, Parley M. Mathewson, and others.

The Yale Law School Library.

The library of the Yale Law School has been arranged in the new library-room in the County Court-house, in New-Haven. The books have been classified, those devoted to one subject being placed together. The reports of the various States have been placed in cases with the name of the State placarded over them so that students and attorneys can easily find the volumes they want. Considerable additions must be made before this part of the library is complete. Many of the old books have had their bindings repaired and some have been bound anew, in calf, and in cases where needed, the words "Yale Law School," have been printed on the backs of books. The library contains many books highly valued on account of their scarcity or age, and in this respect the collection has no equal in Connecticut. Among the volumes is a complete set of the session laws of the State back to colonial times. It is doubtful if another can be found. There have been not a few valuable contributions of books to the library by the citizens, and besides the sum of $10,000 given by ex-Gov. English; $20,000 has been contributed by persons interested in the school, making a fund of $30,000, the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of new books.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appears in your issue of to-day, under the caption of "Reformed Tammany," in which, while discussing the political status of my brother, Mr. Wm. Walsh, the following language is used; "Brother of the notorious pickpocket, Fatty Walsh." I am the only brother of Mr. Walsh, and inasmuch as I was never even charged with that specific crime, or any kindred one, I ask, as a matter of right, that you make the proper retraction. THOMAS P. WALSH.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 14, 1873.

[It is true that Mr. Walsh has never been a pick-pocket.]

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, has the usual full supply of foreign periodicals. The English illustrated weeklies—the *Graphic* and *News*—have some very interesting pictures drawn from the episodes in the sinking of the Northfleet, from the colliers' strike in Wales, and from the funeral of Lord Lytton. The *Spectator, Saturday Review, Nature*, the *Academy, Punch*, &c., &c., are also to be found at Brentano's.

The Geneva Award—Marine Insurance Claims.

From the New-York Underwriter.

The Federal Government collected from our marine insurance companies the particulars of their claims on Great Britain for the depredations of the Confederate cruisers, and presented these claims as part of the case of the United States Government to the arbitrators at Geneva. These claims were well defined on the argument there, and canvassed by the counter case of the British Government so far as to provide that both insurer and insured should not claim for the same loss, but the justice of the claims of our insurance companies was conceded by the British counter case and the statements of the British Board of Trade. Now, Gen. Butler and the members of Congress acting with him seek to virtually exclude our Marine Companies from the distribution of the Geneva award, unless so far as they can show that on the whole they sustained loss on their total war risks. This most specious pretense is grossly unjust. It would be equally reasonable to ask every merchant and ship-owner who suffered losses without being insured, that they should show that on their whole business during the war they had been losers. Our Mutual Marine Companies have returned to their customers whatever profit remained on their general business, and cannot now recall these profits. So far as the award was predicated on the claims of the insurance companies, the United States Government have no right to assume that they can receive the damages without any obligation to pay the insurance companies their just proportion. Congress has no right to appropriate any part of the insurance proportion of the Geneva award to any other purpose than the indemnification of our insurance companies. If so gross an injustice is permitted, it would have better for the American marine companies to have rested on the honor of the English Government than to have intrusted their claims to the guardianship of their own. If the act proposed by Gen. Butler should pass the House and Senate, we sincerely trust that the President's sense of justice will compel him to veto so iniquitous a measure and thus save the Republic from the contempt of European statesmen.

A Boston clergyman, awhile ago, in a sermon, declared of a certain law of Providence, that it is as "unerring as a Fairbanks scale"—which speaks well for the scale as well as the law.—*Exchange.*

Of Course

Those who would enjoy the luxury of having teeth drawn with Laughing Gas, will go to COLTON'S head-quarters in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

To Beautify the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Chemical Food,

For the Brain, the Nervous System, and the Blood. WINCHESTER'S Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs, Hoarseness, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU and LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES continues to increase in circulation and popularity. The several leading features of this edition make the SUNDAY TIMES a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

This Edition is peculiarly fitted for family reading, for, besides the current news of the day, it contains a large amount of interesting matter on social and leading topics. Several original articles are also given in each issue, while the careful selections from current literature, both foreign and domestic, make the paper a most desirable one to the general reader.

Among the original articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 16, will be found the following:

THE EMPEROR'S HORSES AND THE LOST RING, being an interesting reminiscence of the late Emperor Napoleon III.

Several other original articles will also be given.

Besides these, the regular features will be continued, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS—A full record of the week, with gossip of events at home and abroad.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving the latest movements in National Guard circles, and considerable information in current topics for Military men.

ART NOTES, with the latest gossip in local and foreign studios.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, by mail and telegraph.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the topics of the day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of first-class readers. All advertisements, intended for this edition, must be handed in before 9 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Famous Halford Leicestershire TABLE SAUCE has become national. It is in use from Portland to San Francisco, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Its merits have secured for it the most unprecedented demand.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs in speaking in public or singing, they produce beneficial results.

Worth Seeing.—The great variety of improved electric apparatus for protecting houses and property of all kinds from burglars, on exhibition at the Burglar Alarm Telegraph office, No. 7 Murray-st. E. HOLMES.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

HARRISON—WILLETS.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, in Jersey City, by Friends' ceremony, HENRY HARRISON, of New-York, to MARGARETTA, daughter of Ann M. and the late Geo. Willets.

SAHLER—STOUT.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, at the residence of A. V. Stout, Esq., by Rev. C. S. Harrower, assisted by Rev. D. D. Sahler, J. HASBROUCK SAHLER to Mrs. SUSIE M. STOUT, all of this City.

SMITH—GIHON.—In St. John's Church, Yonkers, Thursday, Feb. 13, by Rev. W. S. Langford and Rev. Abbott Brown, BENJAMIN D. SMITH and ELIZABETH, daughter of John Gihon.

WHEELER—TAYLOR.—At the residence of the bride's father, Allentown, Penn., Feb. 12, 1873, by Rev. R. Owen of the M. E. Church, Mr. ALBERT G. WHEELER, of New-York City, to Miss CASSIE G. TAYLOR, daughter of Wm. H. Taylor, of Allentown, Penn.

DIED.

BROWN.—At No. 182 East 22d-st., of consumption, WILLARD SHANNON BROWN, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Funeral services at the house on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

CARR.—On Thursday, 13th, LIZZIE C., wife of Dr. David C. Carr.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Reformed Collegiate Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. The remains will be conveyed to Nyack. Trains leave, via Northern New-Jersey Railroad, 23d-st., 1¼ P. M.; Chambers-st., 1½ P. M. Returning, leave Nyack at 5:35 P. M.

COX.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at his late residence, No. 306 West 12th-st., in his 67th year, CHARLES B. COX.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock, from the Memorial Church, corner Waverley-place and West 11th-st.

CUSHING.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., after a long illness, MARY, only daughter of Mary J. and James Cushing, Jr., aged 19 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 126 West Forty-fourth street, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Mrs. HARRIET COON, widow of the late David Coon, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Somerset-st., Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12:50.

DONALD.—On Friday morning, Feb. 14, ROBERT RANDOLPH, son of Peter and Anna J. E. Donald, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Funeral on Sunday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 39 West 48th-st.

DUNCAN.—On Friday, 14th inst., JOSEPHINE M., wife of George H. Duncan, and daughter of Rev. G. F. Butler.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., from the Sixth M. E. Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., South Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DE LUZE.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 14, 1873, EDMUND KORTRIGHT, son of Alfred F. and Mary C. K. de Luze.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRISON.—At Sing Sing, on Friday morning, Feb. 14, KITTIE A., wife of Charles C. Harrison, and daughter of Starks W. and Matilda C. Lewis.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Hudson River Railroad train from Forty-second-street Depot at 10¾ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the train.

HARD.—At Rio de Janeiro, on the 17th of January, ANSON W., infant son of Anson W. and Sarah E. Hard, aged 1 month and 1 day.

HOLMES.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, at Alma, Mich., at the residence of her son, Mrs. JOHANNA HOLMES, widow of Capt. Albert Holmes, and daughter of the late Abraham Dally, of New-York.

KETCHUM.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 13, NELLIE, infant daughter of Wm. and Helen M. Ketchum, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 286 Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KING.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 13, HARRIET, youngest daughter of Caroline and the late James G. King, Jr.

The funeral will take place at Jamaica, Long Island.

KALBFLEISCH.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, aged 69 years and 4 days.

Funeral on Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner Bushwick-av. and Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

LATHROP.—On Friday, Feb. 14, RICHARD D. LATHROP, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Monday, Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M.

STEWART.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 14, 1873, after a short illness, ALEXANDER B. STEWART, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Thomas Negus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 17, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 170 Grand-st., Jersey City.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

VALENTINE.—At Westbury, Long Island, Fifth day, Second month, 13th, 1873, EPHRAIM VALENTINE.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends Meeting-house, Westbury, on First day, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 9½. Carriages will be waiting at depot.

WETMORE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 14, in New-York, at the residence of her uncle, George C. Wetmore, MARIE PITCHER, eldest daughter of Theodore R. Wetmore.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral at New-Hamburg, Monday, Feb. 17. Train leaves Forty-second-street Station, Hudson River Railroad at 10¾.

WOODWORTH.—In Yonkers, Feb. 13, 1873, Hon. W. W. WOODWORTH, aged 66.

Funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Sunday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS.

(CIRCULAR.)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S Pens, from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect gold pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, President Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President Am. Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardesley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of North Am.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President Nat'l B'k of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental National Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New-York County Nat. Bk.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bk. of N. Y. N. Bkg. Ass.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic National B'k.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
James Buell, President Imp. and Traders' Nat'l Bk.
J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather Nat'l Bank.
Geo. W. Willett, Cashier Bull's Head Bank.
Clarke, Dodge & Co. — Wells, Fargo & Co.
Howes and Macy. — United States Express Co.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Feb. 14, E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Chas. E. Crowell, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 66 Front-street, north side, between Cuylers-alley and Coenties-slip, embracing a lot, in size 20.8x85.3x20.7x85.7, with a four-story brick store thereon, for $17,700, the purchaser being W. W. Thompson. The store rents at the rate of $1,800 per year. This same property was sold on the 16th of September last, and again Nov. 14, at the first sale bringing $16,250, and at the second $17,100. A good advance is thus shown in the estimated value. The legal sale in charge of Wm. Kennelly of three lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth-street, and one lot in rear, fronting on street, was adjourned until March 4. Nothing further worthy of note occurred. Particular attention is directed to the list of auctions for next week, which will appear, as usual, on Monday, as many of the proposed transactions will be found of interest, the property to be offered for the most part being of an attractive character. At private contract, L. Friedman, No. 112 Broadway, reports having recently sold a plot of ground, in size 69.7x½ block, (rear line 10 ft.,) located on the north side of West Fifty-seventh-street, 75.5 ft. east of 6th-av., for $33,000.

To-day, at the Exchange, no sales are expected to occur, but the following auctions are announced to take place elsewhere: By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, James M. Miller, Esq., referee, at the Court-house at White Plains, Westchester County, at 12 M., of a three-story and basement frame house and lot, located at Morrisania, in the county named, and situated on Willis-avenue, east side, 102 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street. Lot in size 25x100. By E. H. Ludlow & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. McDougall, Esq., referee, at Peteler's Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island, at 2 P. M., of fourteen plots of land, located at Middletown, Richmond County, and situate respectively on Park, Grandview, Castleton, Woodland, and Delaware avenues.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending Friday, Feb. 14, plans for the erection of new buildings in this City, and the following unsafe buildings have been reported at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. McGregor, Superintendent, viz:

New Buildings.

West Thirty-fourth-street, north side, 280 feet east of Tenth-avenue, five five-story brown stone French flat dwellings, each 25 by 65; Owen Murphy, owner.

West Forty-ninth-street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, five four-story brown stone French flat dwellings, each 21.6 by 63; Owen Murphy, owner.

East Eighty-fifth-street, north side, 87 feet west of Lexington-avenue, three five-story brown stone front French flat dwellings, each 17 by 70; Solomon Gayton, owner.

East Fifty-second-street, south side, 74 feet east of First-avenue, one four-story brown stone front, first-class dwelling, 20 by 52; Frederick Schuck, owner.

East Fifty-fifth-street, south side, 109 feet east of Third-avenue, one five-story brick brewery, 25 by 68.9; Hoffman & Merkel, owners.

East Fifty-third-street, north side, 250 feet west of First-avenue, one five-story brick lodging-house, 114 by 25; Empire Laundry Company, owner.

First-avenue, north-east corner Forty-seventh-street, three five-story brick stores and tenements, one 26.2 by 80, two 25 by 65; Henry Eisner, owner.

Eighth-avenue, east side, 74 feet north of Twenty-eighth-street, one four-story brick store and tenement, 24.8 by 50; Isaac H. Terrill, owner.

West Forty-sixth-street, No. 615, one five-story brick store and tenement, 25 by 52; Wm. Woodcock, owner.

Division-street, No. 69, one four-story brick store and tenement, 20 by 60; Thomas Webb, owner.

West Twenty-third-street, Nos. 152 and 154, one five-story brick cabinet warehouse, 41.5 by 90; E. Yard, owner.

Franklin-street, Nos. 139 and 141, one five-story brick soda-water manufactory, 53.5 by 38; Taylor & Wilson, owners.

East Thirteenth-street, No. 531, (rear,) one two-story brick stable, 25 by 18; W. Lehmann, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 12 Essex-street, front and rear, unsafe retaining wall; Michael Sheehy, owner.

No. 28 East Twenty-eighth-street, unsafe generally; John M. Guiteau, owner.

No. 134 East Fourteenth-street, unsafe remaining walls; F. Grote, owner.

No. 33 Division-street, unsafe generally; A. R. Durpee, owner.

No. 11 Pell-street, rear, unsafe generally; W. W. Winans, owner.

No. 123 First-avenue, unsafe ceilings; James Woods, owner.

Nos. 271, 273, 275 Madison-street, unsafe ceilings; Nos. 194, 196 Seventh-street, unsafe ceilings and floors; No. 100 Cannon-street, unsafe ceilings and stairway; and building east side of Cannon-street, 85 feet north of Broome-street, unsafe ceilings; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

No. 216 Rivington-street, rear, unsafe foot-wall; John Kane, owner.

Exchange Sale, Friday, Feb. 14, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story brick store and lot, No. 66 Front-st., n. s., between Cuyler's-alley and Coenties-slip, lot 20.8x85.3x20.7x85.7	$17,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

Caroline-st., e. s., 30 ft. s. of Jay-st., 29.10x52, h. and l.	$5,000
Cherry-st., No. 125, 1-8 part	500
Essex-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100	32,000
21st-st., n. s., 183 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	19,000
25th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21x98.9, mortgage, $3,600	12,000
34th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x97.6, foreclosure	7,000
40th-st., s. s., 242.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 14.2x98.9, mortgages, $9,050—consideration omitted.	
52d-st., s. s., 270.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.3x100.5	16,750
56th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	4,800
60th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x102.2	19,000
66th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x100.5	24,000
111th-st., n. s., 614.11 ft. w. of 4th-av., th. n. e. along old Harlem Road to centre of block, th. s. 100.11 to 111th-st., th. w. 34.11, to place of beginning; 111th and 112th sts., centre block, 350 ft. w. of 4th-av., th. along old Harlem Road to s. s. 112th-st., x th. e., 11.6 ft. th. s., 100.11 ft. th. w. 50 ft., 1872	6,000
143d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x½ block, h. and l.	nom.
2d-av., w. s., 110.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., 20x60, h. and l.	16,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Fulton-st., No. 64, 3 years, per year	$3,300
47th-st., No. 109 West, 5 years, per year	2,100
8th-av., No. 273, 5 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—NO. 52 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., three-story, high-stoop, brick, 23x54x94; price $30,000.

ALSO,

A three-story high-stoop brick house, 25x55x65, in EAST 27TH-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av.; price $32,500.

ALSO,

A first-class four-story brown-stone house in EAST 14TH-ST., near Lexington-av.; price $30,000.

ALSO,

On IRVING-PLACE, near 17th-st., an extra wide and deep high-stoop house.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING desirable lots at the prices annexed:
97th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., four full lots; price $4,500 each.
72d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., four full lots at $4,000.
71st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., two full lots at $4,000.
72d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., four full lots at $8,500.
2d-av., north-east corner 90th-st., ten lots.
For further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 217 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND COVERing about three and a half City lots, on Worth-st., running through to Leonard-st., near Centre-st.; a splendid location for a large manufacturing business. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH-AV. ON north side 62d-st.; is in splendid order; has perpetual right of side-light, giving a magnificent view of 5th-av. and Central Park. We offer this very low for sale. Permit required to view.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN EAST 78TH-st., near 5th-av., house, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 20 feet wide, porte cochère and stable in the rear; all in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot on 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., in good repair. Apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE — THE CHURCH AND grounds south-east corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.; about 80 feet on 5th-av., by 150 feet on 19th-st. Price asked, $600,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO BANKERS.—THE VALUAble fire-proof building and lease of ground corner Prince-st. and Broadway, occupied by Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., for sale, or will be rented. Apply to occupants, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., CLOSE TO BROADway, a large and elegant brown-stone house, with extra-sized lot; very desirable either for business or investment. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT FOR ONE to three years, or to lease for twenty-one years, on ground rent, the first-class store No. 401 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., four-story brick, about 29x103 feet. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x about 65x½ block; $35,500. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE, ON PARK-AV.—A FIRST-class CORNER HOUSE, four stories, high stoop, brown stone; 20x65x80; price $60,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS City property; prefer to loan it in one sum. GEORGE B. WALTON, No. 21 Park-row, Rooms Nos. 51, 52.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., six lots, each 25 by 100, for sale by
FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME RESIdence on Stuyvesant-square, suitable for a club-house, a public institution, or hotel. For particulars address a line to H., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

FOUR LOTS—ON 146TH-ST., NORTH SIDE, 125 feet west of Boulevard, 100 by 99.11, for sale cheap by FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—[illegible] OF A VERY DESIRAble corner on [illegible] west side. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS, BUSINESS PROPERTY, AND VACANT LOTS,

FOR SALE

L. J. CARPENTER,
NO. 26 3D-AV., (BIBLE HOUSE.)

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES
FOR SALE BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

Up-town office for the convenience of obtaining permits at No. 35 East 17th-st., Everett House, Union-square.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 7 East 48th-st., 24x55x100.5; the house has just been completed by day's work, and built in the most thorough and substantial manner; nearly all the trimming is in hard woods, with beautiful cabinet finish, and is replete with all the modern conveniences and comforts. To a party desiring a really first-class house the above offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY—DYCKMAN ESTATE—Three lots on Broadway, 75x160 feet, and four full lots adjoining on Hawthorne-st., high and dry, overlooking new parade. For sale by
FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DYCKMAN PROPERTY—Cooper, Hawthorne and Emerson sts., three corner plots, 100 feet square; high, dry and level ground. For sale cheap by
FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE No. 359 Broadway, with "L" on Franklin; the store is about 28x150 feet with "L" on Franklin-st. 27.10x79 feet; will be sold at a bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FACTORY PROPerty between Lexington and 3d avs.; the buildings consist of three and four stories and basements, 43.8x100.5 feet; lot 53x100.5. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY marble store, in Pearl-st., near Wall-st.; the basement is fitted up for offices.
The property will be sold at a great bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THOMPSON, NEAR BROOME-ST.—For Sale—A property suitable for light manufacturing; lot 100 feet deep, 30 feet rear.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH 5TH-AV. PROPERTY, near Houston-st., full lot; also, Lispenard-st., corner Church-st., for sale, or to lease for twenty-one years. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 51 Lispenard-st.

FIFTH-AV.—ENTIRE FRONT FOR SALE near 125th-st.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-ST., New-av. and 9th-av., ten lots for sale.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 18TH-ST., AN extra wide and deep house and stable; lot about 80x140 feet. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

The three and a half story brown-stone house 44 Pierrepont-st., south side, between Hicks and Henry sts., 25x45 feet, extension first and second stories fifteen feet, lot 25x100; with, also, the rear lot, 25x100 feet, fronting on Montague-st. Apply to C. W. MOORE, on the premises.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Brown stone, three stories, new, only $9,000; also two elegant houses, adjoining, in a block, $11,000; consolidation, bridges, and quick transit will soon double values; buy now for investment. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

LAKE HOUSE AT WHITE LAKE.

This place is situate about 130 miles from New-York on the Erie Railroad, in the township of Bethel, eight miles from Monticello. The drives and walks are beautifully laid out, and hunting and fishing abundant. The hotel is 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The ground is twenty-seven acres, with a frontage on the lake, pasture and meadow. Scenery beautiful in every direction. Orchard and small fruits. Excellent water and never-failing spring. The property and location in every way desirable for a first-class family hotel. House well built, twenty-one rooms; ice-house, filled; bath-house, boat-house and boats, large double barn, cow and woodsheds, &c., &c. Price for the whole, including furniture and equipments, $10,000. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, about two miles long; fine trout-fishing in the streams. Will be rented for one year.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN and OTHER POINTS ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY for sale, rent, or exchange.
HENRY TAYLOR,
No. 112 Broadway, N. Y., Morristown, over First National Bank.
References—Samuel Sloan; Fuller, Lord & Co.; J. Carson Brevoort.

$4,000 FOR NEW HOUSE, 22X40, with extension; lot 50x167. This property is worth $6,000. Also, very handsome three-story French-roof, beautifully located on high ground, ten minutes from depot, lot 80x200, for $7,500. Also, a superior house containing fifteen rooms, and twenty-seven acres of land, all under cultivation, $14,000, at Westfield, N. J. This town is situated on high rolling ground, on the Central Railroad, which is the best railroad in the United States, and about the only route out of New-York which gets through on time in stormy weather.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.
Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—Eighteen miles from New-York, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, within eight minutes' ride of two railroads, a large house, heated by steam, with other modern improvements; barn, poultry-house, gardener's cottage, ice-house, filled, fine shade-trees, and an abundance of fruit. Will sell at moderate price, with from five to twenty-four acres. Rent $1,200 for six months, $2,000 for the year. For further particulars address A. B., Box 4,072 New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF MIDLAND RAILroad, New-Jersey, a number of places from two to one hundred acres, improved and unimproved, high mountain land; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes; one hour from New-York; no better investment within fifty miles of the City. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, A BEAUTIFUL country residence; six acres land, abundance of fruit, double house; spring water brought into the house; one mile from Scarboro, and two miles from Sing Sing depot. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN—A three-story brick house, containing all modern improvements, in complete order; about half an acre of ground, with choice fruit; carriage house and stable. Apply at office of Phoenix Plaster Mills, No. 426 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—ATtractive shore front residence for sale; eleven rooms, modern conveniences; one acre; fine, growing neighborhood, extremely healthy; all trains; $9,000; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE NEAR LONG BRANCH.—COUNtry residence, with four acres, or more, fine lawn, and abundance of full-grown shade trees. Apply to owner, between 10 and 12. EDWARD C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMford, and Norwalk for sale. Send price and style of house you are seeking and receive a prompt and reliable reply. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE near Tarrytown, adjoining one of the depots of New Boston Railroad. Inquire of
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON—THIRty minutes' from New-York, a very desirable stone mansion, mansard roof, in perfect order, with eight City lots, filled with fruit; price low; terms easy. EATON & CO., No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM, eighteen acres; good house, out-buildings, farm implements, stock; would exchange. None but principals need apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City. Price $10,000.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A FIRST-CLASS PLACE ON THE hill, at Passaic, N. J., for sale, furnished or unfurnished. The house was built by the owner, and has all the modern improvements. Address J. TOMPSON, No. 58 Leonard-st.

200 FARMS FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY, and 200 houses and lots for sale at Rahway, N. J. Col. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—LOCATION high, very healthy; ten residences; prices from $8,000 to $30,000; easy terms.
R. F. SMALL, owner, No. 111 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, AT MILBURN, N. J.—80 ACRES of land suitable for cutting up into villa plots on high ground; fine location. Apply to
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—VALUAble properties for sale, suitable for investment or speculation, by
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the station.

BARGAIN FOR FAMILY ON SMALL Income.—Snug house in Elizabeth, $2,500. Apply to S. J. AHERN, No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best built brown-stone houses in Jersey City. Ten minutes from ferry. Location unexceptionable. JOHN M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORE AND LOT NO. 66 DEY-ST., HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT ON WEST 14TH-ST., AND HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT ON WEST 13TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John C. Tucker and Dudley M. Ferguson, Esqs., executors of Jacob Hoppock, deceased:

DEY-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., and known as No. 66 Dey-st. Store about 60 feet deep. Lot 25x85 feet.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, situate on the south side of West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 52 West 14th-st. The house is 65 feet deep, contains modern improvements, is frescoed, and in good order. Spingler lease, first term expires March 1, 1874. Annual ground rent $300. Covenants for renewal. Lot 25x103.3 feet.

WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET—The four-story brick dwelling (with stable and carriage-house on first floor) and lot, situate on the north side of West 13th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described property, and known as No. 31 West 13th-st. Lot 25x103.3 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 7 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

ESTATE OF JOHN FERGUSON, DECEASED.

Supreme Court sale in partition of valuable property on Waverley-place, Beaver, Water, Prince, and Marion sts.

WAVERLEY-PLACE.—North side, known as No. 5, two doors from Broadway, three-story and attic brick house, lot 25x108. This building has recently been altered for business purposes.

BEAVER-STREET.—South side, near Broad-st., known as No. 38, four-story brick, lot about 19x80.

WATER-STREET.—South side, two doors from Fulton-st., known as No. 195, five-story brick, lot about 20x80.

PRINCE-STREET.—North-westerly corner of Marion, known as No. 63 Prince-st., with brick buildings covering the entire lot, 24.9x117.

The above property has not changed hands in nearly forty years. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and permits can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

CHARLES H. WINFIELD, Referee.
J. A. & C. J. MAPES, Attorneys.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PROPERTY ON 119TH AND 121ST STS., NEW-YORK, AND THIRD-AV. AND SECOND-PLACE, MORRISANIA, BY ORDER OF HUGH FERRIGAN, ASSIGNEE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET—Plot of 100 feet, consisting of four gores, with frame dwelling, north side, 360 feet west of 3d-av.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The two three-story brown-stone houses and lot Nos. 435 and 437 East 121st-st., near 1st-av.; houses, 17.10¼x42; lot, 100.11.

MORRISANIA.

THIRD-AVENUE, OR BOSTON ROAD—The four-story brick store and dwelling on the east side, 23 feet north of 147th-st., 23.6x63 feet; lot, 28, by average depth of 97 feet.

SECOND-PLACE—Six lots north side, 100 feet west of Grove-st., each 25x100 feet.

Terms at sale.

Book-maps and full particulars can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE PLANTATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Will be sold by H. D. Bulkley, Trustee, under deed of trust to secure $15,000 of notes of C. A. Rose, of Memphis, to Kirtland, Babcock & Bronson, for account of John Sedgwick, their assignee in bankruptcy, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873, at the office of Donoho & Bulkley, in Memphis, Tenn.

The tract contains over 1,000 acres, has a frontage of over one mile on the St. Francis River, and is situated fifteen miles south-east of Madison, the county-seat of St. Francis Country, Arkansas, and five miles west of Kent's Landing, on the Mississippi, having easy access to the markets of Memphis and New-Orleans. Three hundred acres are cleared and under fence; fifty acres deadened, and the balance well timbered with oak and ash. Ample quarters for laborers. Soil first class.

Address DONOHO & BULKLEY,
No. 39 Madison-st., Memphis, Tenn.
Or BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
PRELIMINARY AUCTION NOTICE.
GREAT ESTATE SALE.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, by order of the executors of the estate of Samuel Smith, deceased, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, all their VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED BROOKLYN PROPERTY, situated on Fulton, Smith, and Livingston sts. and Gallatin-place. This sale, which will be positive and peremptory, will be one of the largest and most important ever made in the City of Brooklyn.

Maps are now being prepared and will be ready in a few days. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE,
BROADWAY, NOS. 478, 480, 482,
AND No. 60 CROSBY-ST.,

75 feet on Broadway, 25 feet on Crosby-st., and 200 feet through; is to be improved with a first-class building, and ready for occupancy 1st January, 1874. Parties desiring to rent, by applying before the 20th inst., can have improvements made to suit.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STUART'S NINE STORY BUILDING to let. The nine story house corner of Reade and Greenwich sts., is being altered for business, and will be let as one or divided into three stores.
Also the three five-story stores, Nos. 148, 150 and 152 Reade-st., north side. Apply to
R. L. & A. STUART, 169 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

TO LEASE.—NOS. 21 AND 23 PECK-SLIP, corner of Water-st., to be improved with substantial building.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON the Union Hill Road, Union Hill, ten acres of ground and two buildings, 50x40, and 40x20, suitable for a Summer garden or manufacturing purposes. Apply to JAMES BENSON & SON, No. 26 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED room, 25x90, with ten or fifteen horse power, well adapted for a sewing-machine factory or machine-shop, as there is connected with the premises a foundry and japaning establishment; corner Hope and Eighth sts., Williamsburg.

TO RENT.—STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 256 Hudson-st.; store on a level with sidewalk and full depth of lot; excellent location for furniture or other trade; also, to rent, store and building, No. 323 Canal-st., and lofts of No. 389 Canal-st. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

WATER FRONT OF 150 FEET ON THE Harlem River, with docks and sheds, and twelve lots, suitable for brick, stone, lumber, and coal yards, to lease at a low figure. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 21 YEARS, WITH REnewals, eight lots on the north-west corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st. Also, three large lots on Bank-st., near the Hudson River. Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 210 5th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF THE BUILDing over the East River National Bank, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.; 29 by 60 feet each; with handsome entrance on Broadway. Inquire in the Bank.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—To let or lease, together or separately, the four-story and basement, 100 feet deep, and well-lighted building, No. 85 Mercer, near Spring-st. Inquire of F. KISS, No. 85 Mercer-st.

TO LEASE WITH STEAM POWER—FOUR lofts, 50 feet front on Grand-st., near Centre-st.; splendid light, heated by steam. Apply to
S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER.

TO LET—A COALYARD, ESTABLISHED for thirty years, corner Washington and Laight sts., size 75x80, with office, scale, and fixtures. Apply at No. 392 Washington-st.

NO. 596 BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE splendid loft, 55x200, occupied by Mason-Hamlin Organ Company. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS building No. 98 Chambers-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BARclay-st., opposite new Post-office, stores and office to let. Inquire at Room No. 39, up-stairs, in the building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, ABOUT twenty feet wide, either three or four story, between 10th and 18th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Owners only need address, with particulars, W. S., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........ $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

VERMONT DIVISION.

This is the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. We recommend these Bonds as combining PROFIT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CHOICE ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER. DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE holders of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company has been signed by the holders of about two millions of each class of bonds, which renders the agreement operative.

All first mortgage bondholders, who have not signed, and who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the agreement, are requested to sign same at the office of J. Augustus Johnston, Esq., No. 28 Exchange-place, Room No. 14, within thirty days from date. By order of Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders. JOSEPH BATTELL, Chairman.
THEODORE GILMAN, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

8 PER CT. GOLD BOND.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

COMPLETED ROAD.

First Mortgage
Only $16,000 Per Mile
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

RENDERING THE LARGEST INCOME OF ANY FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITY UPON THE MARKET.

For further particulars apply to
JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following described Bonds, the same having been STOLEN, in an incomplete condition, from the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York:

200 Bonds, of One Thousand Dollars each, being First Mortgage Coupon Bonds of the TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY,

Numbered 501 to 700 inclusive.

The above-mentioned Bonds are not fully executed, as they lack the seal of the Company and the signature of its secretary.

KENYON COX, Treasurer.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of a Completed Railroad in New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company.

Due in 1901, convertible into the stock of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from Great Sodus Bay, the best and largest harbor on the south side of Lake Ontario, through the Counties of Wayne and Ontario to Gorham, where it connects with the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania to Canada and the great lakes.

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal at Newark and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the Erie Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad, which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a Mortgage upon the Road, Equipments, and Land Grant of over 5,000,000 acres. There is, in addition, a Sinking Fund of Two per Cent. IT WILL BE ENTIRELY COMPLETED DURING THIS MONTH, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
(EXTENSION,)
DUE 1892. FOR SALE BY
WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

BERRY & HEISER,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.
NATHANIEL BERRY,
HENRY A. HEISER.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania, will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th of February, 1873, at 12 M., at the office of the Company, in Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn.
By order of the President.
ML. MUNOZ Y CASTRO, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven directors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank, will be held at the banking room, No. 2,279 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1873. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
FEB. 10, 1873. J. ANDERSON, Cashier.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. past due BONDS; also, coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by
J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO. (CONSOLIDATED,) Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK, INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible line from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 17th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 18th of March.

By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, proximo, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

THIRD DIVIDEND.
HARLEM BANK, Feb. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of March, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 18 to March 1. By order of
L. ANDERSON, Cashier.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 3d March prox. to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M., Feb. 18, to the morning of March 4.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS $10,977,344 58

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, E. D., FURNISHED—A three-story and basement house, with modern improvements, thoroughly well furnished, on Bedford-av., within a few minutes' walk of the ferries; neighborhood unsurpassed either in New-York or Brooklyn; on the grand drive to Prospect Park; family going to Europe. Address for particulars, A. H. B., No. 11 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, BY A FAMILY going to Europe, a thoroughly and beautifully furnished house, situated between Park and Madison avs.; price $7,000. Address C. C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. [illegible] West 32d-st., giving full name and residence. Also, stable in East 41st-st. to rent.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 120 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 24 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT FROM APRIL 1—By a gentleman and wife, a medium-sized high-stoop house, furnished or unfurnished, above 14th-st., and between Lexington and 6th av. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, giving description of house, location, and terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE LEARNED. APPLETON'S ANTIQUARIUM, No. 19 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

RAILWAY BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT IRON SCREW STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on WEDNESDAYS, and from Queenstown on THURSDAYS, calling each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 1, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, March 8, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, March 15, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 22, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 29, at 7:30 A. M.

And every following SATURDAY from New-York, Pier No. 45, North River, foot of Canal-st., corner of West Side Road. Passage Ferry, Jersey City.

Passengers booked to all parts of Europe at moderate rates (for all classes) and forwarded, if desired, free of commission.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-Room, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Stewardesses and Surgeons accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, by gold; (for sailings after 1st April, also gold;) steerage, by gold or currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, 830, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, via Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

Tickets at all places and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York; 29 Water-st., Liverpool.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Tuesday, Mar. 4, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Mar. 8, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 876 South Market-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North river.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, GREGAN.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
PETER THOMSON.....Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, GREGAN.....Wednesday, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, Mar. 12, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SMITH.....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....Boursay....Monday, Feb. 17
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE.....Danee....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American ladies going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, FOR

Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock morning.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agt.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20, NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

VICTORIA.....Sat. Feb. 15 | ANGLIA.....Sat. March 1
ANGLIA.....Sat. Feb. 22 | INDIA.....Sat. March 8

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

N. B.—The VICTORIA sails at 2 P. M., Feb. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. TOBIN.....Feb. 19, at 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PERCE.....Feb. 26, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 5, at 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE.. Mar. 19, at
NEVADA, Capt. TOBIN, FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 13 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cawanth.....Saturday, Feb. 22
MANDINGO, Spence.....Saturday, Mar. 15

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to

E. K. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched as above, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 19th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 24th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FLEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 2 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 26 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 46 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BENNY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points North and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 277 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY MOUTON & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, CHARLESTON, S. C.

General Agent Great Southern Freight Line.
No. 327 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO; CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 15, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Morris, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. CROWELL.....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 14, North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,).....Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,)..Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,).....March 13

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dunne-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns on along CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE. Leave Pier No. 24 East River, foot of Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-fare, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE. NO TRANSFER EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.

—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS

on Connecticut and Housatonic Railroad.—Pier 28, Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement, Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Bethlehem, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
6:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant).—For Plainfield.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riversde—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Caldwell, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottesburg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For Newfoundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M.; 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:38 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:50 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:06, 6:36, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 3:37, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 5:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 9:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
12.30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 26th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:40 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:15 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
5:30 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Hunter's Point with Flushing.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Stations in New-York—Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:02, 8:40 (Ex.), 11:30 A. M., 12:22 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:25, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:02, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:30 A. M., 12:22 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:25, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:02, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:25, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:02, 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:25, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:02, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:25 (Ex.), 5:30, 6:35, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:02, 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:25, 5:30, and 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:02, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 10:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 2:05, 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:25, 4:30 (Ex.), 5:30, 6:35, 6:38, 7:32, 8:05 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:02, 9:05, 10:05, 11:30 A. M.; 2:22, 3:55, 4:53, 5:30, 6:05, 6:38, 7:32 P. M.

Sunday mail train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:05 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 and 8:05 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:22, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 12:22, 3:05, and 9:10 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:05 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:22 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:05 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:22 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:05 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:22, 3:05 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Express.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3:05 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 8:05, and 9:05 A. M.; 12:22 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepang Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:22, 4:38, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:05 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:05 A. M., 12:22, and 3:05 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable orders can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 9:30 A. M., 12:20, 1, 4:5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:30, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, at 7 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 8 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:30 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 12:13 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:31, 6:50, 10:14, 11:54, 11:56 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:42 P. M.; sunday, 5:31, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

REV. T. DE WITT, TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.

At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRVING-place and 15th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av., the Halstead Praying Band will have entire charge of the services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats all free. All are welcome. The protracted meeting will be continued through another week. Mrs. ALDERDICE, missionary from London, will preach on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS.

AT TORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Satan's Personality, Home, and Relation to the Spiritual and Physical World.* Rev. EDEN E. SMITH will preach at night, 7 o'clock, and every night during the week, at 7½, except Saturday.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young Men's Praying Band will continue their reunion services throughout the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All made welcome.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C. and D.—The Brooklyn Praying Band, DAVID W. PRICE, leader, will take charge of the services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 2 o'clock, and Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. WILLIAM R. PRICE, leader.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, service of song at 7½, followed by a short address by Rev. RICHARD C. MORSE. Bible Class conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D., at 5 P. M. Devotional meetings for young men every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock and Saturday at 8½ o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

BIBLE PREACHING.—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 2 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Nature of the Kingdom which Christ will Soon Bestow.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 45th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 16th, at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Right Rev. W. W. JOHNSON, Bishop of New-Hampshire, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., in the AFTERNOON.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, (Episcopal,) 31st-st., west of 2d-av.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; the Pastor, Rev. R. SOLLIDY WIDDEMER, will preach in the evening, on *The Tendency of Rationalism to Subvert the Truths of the Gospel.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach in the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association SUNDAY MORNING. In the evening, at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., below 42d-st., he will continue his lectures on social problems. Subject—*The Glory of Young Men.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Veil upon the Heart and Effect of its Removal.*

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, Madison-av., corner 28th-st.—Rev. W. R. NICHOLSON, D. D., late of Boston, Mass., now of Newark, N. J., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, South side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. —Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ and 7½. Subjects—*Jesus and Counting the Cost.* Baptism in the evening. Come.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, will preach on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, MORNING and EVENING at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—MISSIONARY SUNDAY.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY, the 16th, by Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, D. D.; address by Rev. J. M. REID, D. D., to the Sunday-school. Missionary Society at 3½ P. M.; and address at 7 P. M. by Rev. T. M. EDDY, D. D., and Rev. H. A. BUCHTEL, Missionary to Bulgaria.

ELDERS, S. BALBOUR, OF BOSTON, will preach SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. at No. 426 Grand-st., and at 7½ P. M. at No. 128 West 24th-st. on *The Times, the Lord's Appearing.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., corner 35th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer-meeting at 9 o'clock. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. All invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CROWD THE CHURCH TO-MORROW AND TO-NIGHT!

There will be a public meeting held in ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH (53D-ST.) TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½, in the interest of CHURCH EXTENSION AND CITY MISSION WORK.

The following-named gentlemen are pledged to speak:

Rev. Bishop FOSTER, D. D.,
Rev. JOHN M. REID, D. D.,
Geo. CLINTON B. FISK, and
Rev. A. D. VAIL.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society, of which John B. Cornell, Esq., is President.

COME EARLY IF YOU WOULD GET A SEAT!

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Br

THE BANKERS' TAX.

Investigation by the Committee of Ways and Means—Examination of the Agent of the Stock Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The following testimony was taken by the Committee of Ways and Means to-day:

Clinton G. Colgate, sworn and examined, deposed:

By the Chairman—Q.—I am desired to ask you to make your statement or explanation as you made it the other day, if that is correct, to the closing paragraph of the article to which your attention was then called from a New-York paper, which closing paragraph is as follows:

Mr. Colgate, the Secretary of the Bureau, has recently returned from Washington, where he has been hard at work, and reports that he has no doubt but that his efforts have been in a great measure successful in procuring the abolition of the tax, although he has been compelled, it is said, to make use of much money to effect his purpose.

Is that a correct statement? A.—No, Sir. I never so stated, that I was compelled to use much money in Washington.

Q.—State what you said in reference to that subject. A.—No official statement had been made to the Stock Exchange at that time. The conversation to which I refer took place in the room of the President of the New-York Stock Exchange between B. O. Wight, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, and myself. There were several others standing by. In that conversation I stated that my personal expenses had been very large in Washington. I had my wife and family here, and the expense of keeping up my house in New-York I also had to provide for that. The details of my personal expenses were very large. When the article came out in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to which you have referred, I immediately saw the City editor of that paper and asked him to contradict it.

Q.—Was there any contradiction in the paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you that? A.—I may have it, but not here. I think I have it in New-York, and that I can produce it.

Q.—You said you had used no money here? A.—I said I had used no money whatever here for the purpose of procuring legislation. I have my official report to the Stock Exchange here, which, if you will allow me to read from, will show that I so stated to them.

Q.—Have you any objection to incorporating the whole of it, and making it a part of your evidence? A.—None whatever. I think it is proper, in justice to myself, that the committee should know exactly what I did report to the New-York Stock Exchange.

That report is in substance as follows:

Mr. Colgate made a proposition in writing to take charge of the tax and claim business of the Stock Exchange at a salary of $10,000 per annum. On the 27th of February he started for Washington, in company with John T. Denny, the Chairman, to seek in their behalf a modification of the then rule requiring borrowed money employed in carrying stocks, gold, bonds, &c., to be retired, and pay a tax on capital at the rate of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent a month, the same as fixed capital employed in the business of banking. He relates specifically his transaction in Washington, and alludes to the fact that some person put in claims for services rendered, adding no money was paid to any person connected with the Internal Revenue Department, or Congress, or even hinted at, except in one instance, when George W. Bassett, Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, offered his services for the sum of $250 per month for the session, and a contingency of $5,000 in case the amendment referred to became a law. This proposition was submitted to the Stock Exchange and declined, and Mr. Bassett was never paid, although, in Mr. Colgate's opinion, the New-York Stock Exchange has received great benefit and advantages by reason of having proper representation at the seat of government. It, as a body, had not been called upon for a dollar toward the expense of obtaining a modification of the rule taxing borrowed money as capital, and the repealing of the stamp tax on sales, although each member of the Exchange is more or less interested.

Q.—Have you those letters you were asked to produce? A.—I wrote to Mr. Denny for them, and I have received his reply, which I hand to you. Mr. Denny is the Chairman of the Law Committee. He states simply that he himself has been summoned to come before the committee, and, I suppose, will bring the letters. As I stated yesterday, after leaving the committee-room I immediately went down to the Post-office and wrote to him to send me copies of the letters, and he replies, as stated here, that he has been summoned to come here himself.

Q.—I desire to repeat to you the question Mr. Kerr put to you the other day, whether it was the impression of the Stock Exchange that, in order to procure legislation here, it was necessary to use money? Witness—That was not exactly the question.

By Mr. Kerr—Q.—The inquiry I made was whether the impression prevailed in the Stock Exchange that legislation useful to them could be accomplished here by the use of money. A.—That was the question, and I replied that I thought it could. That was my impression.

Q.—I then asked you to give some fact in illustration of the basis of that opinion. A.—I said that legislation had taken place, and that there was then a demand made to the Stock Exchange of $10,000 for it.

By the Chairman—Q.—What was the answer made to Mr. Kerr's inquiry as to what lead you to that belief? A.—My answer to that was that legislation had taken place and a bill for $10,000 sent to the Stock Exchange for procuring it in a bill by Judge Sherman for influence with his brother and with Garfield. (I use the name Garfield without any prefix, because I gave it just as Judge Sherman's letter gives it.) I have never spoken to Mr. Garfield that I know of, and I would not know him if I were to see him now.

Q.—What else did you state about the matter? A.—I also stated that I knew a person who was a friend of Mr. Garfield's, and that I showed him this letter of Mr. Denny, in which it is stated that Judge Sherman claims $10,000 for preparing an argument and working through his brother, Senator Sherman, and Garfield. Senator Sherman I had nothing whatever to do with. I never spoke to him on the subject. I went to a gentleman called Gen. Boynton, who was a personal friend of Mr. Garfield.

Q.—Is that the Gen. Boynton connected with the Press? A.—No; I think he has been a detective for the United States Government. I spoke to Gen. Boynton about this matter.

Q.—I am inquiring what you stated to the committee? A.—I stated exactly what I state now, that the Stock Exchange had received a bill of $10,000 from Judge Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and that the pretext under which that amount was claimed was, that he had prepared it and used it with Senator Sherman and with Mr. Garfield, of Ohio.

The witness gave his reasons for not showing his report to the committee, among which was that he desired to shield Mr. Bassett. He did not show the report to reporters at the committee-room door, and gave it as his belief that the *Star's* copy was obtained from Mr. Merriam of the House, who used to be a member of the Stock Exchange, and had received a copy of the report.

Q.—State the circumstances attending this interview with Mr. Bassett when he made you this proposition. Witness—If you are going into this matter in full, I would like to have the privilege of consulting my counsel.

Q.—State the circumstances connected with this proposition. A.—I will tell you the whole circumstances. When I was about leaving New-York it was a matter of public notoriety that I had been elected to this position in the Stock Exchange. Mr. F. P. Wallace asked me if I was acquainted with many members. I told him that I only knew one or two, and those only slightly. He said I would want to talk with members, and particularly to bring matters before the Committee of Ways and Means. He was a Republican and I was a Republican. In conversation we found that we had not a representative member of the Committee of Ways and Means from New-York. He said he was personally well acquainted with Ketcham. I told him I did not care much about seeing many members, but he said he would give me a letter of introduction to Gen. Ketcham, which he did. When I arrived here I found there had been a bill introduced called Duel's bill, which bill proposed to take off the tax from banks other than national banks. I presented my letter to Gen. Ketcham and inquired about that bill. He said he knew nothing about it. It would probably be before the Committee of Ways and Means, and he would introduce me to a gentleman who would tell me all I wanted to know about it, and he introduced me to Mr. Bassett in one of the lobbies of the House. I said to Mr. Bassett that I wanted to obtain a copy of Duel's bill. He said, "I suppose you will want to employ counsel." I had not then employed any lawyer. He said, "I will give you my services for $250 per annum, and in case it becomes law I will charge you $5,000." I replied that I had no authority to employ such a person, but that I would submit his proposition to the Stock Exchange. He said, "Do so, but there is no occasion to mention names," and added, "and I will call on you at your hotel." I replied that I would rather call on him. As I went down I met an official of the House—one employed in a humble capacity—and said to him, "Who is that man?" He replied, "He is the Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means." I said, "He is a pretty high clerk; he is a clerk with a vengeance; he is pretty high strung," and I told him what he had proposed. Capt. Nares said to me, "Have nothing to do with him. If you have anything that is justice you can get attended to, but have nothing to do with him." I then went down stairs and met Ralph T. Wood, who is a lawyer, and retained him as my lawyer in this matter. There was no money paid and no surreptitious means used. I went to New-York and told Mr. Denny what Mr. Bassett had proposed. He replied: "Tell Mr. Bassett we have no occasion for his services," which I did. Very soon after this conversation with Mr. Bassett I met Gen. Ketcham, who introduced Mr. Bassett, and told him of this conversation. I also told Mr. S. S. Cox.

By Mr. Roberts—At what time did you tell these gentlemen of this conversation? A.—I told Capt. Nares within ten minutes. I told Mr. Wood within two hours. I told Gen. Ketcham, I think, the next day, and Mr. Cox within two or three days afterward.

Q.—State about the date of this conversation? A.—It was in 1872, between the 1st of March and the 1st of April.

By the Chairman—Have you the card on which Mr. Bassett wrote his address? A.—I have.

Q.—Will you show it to me? [Witness produced a card, on one side of which his own name was printed, and on the other side "Geo. N. Bassett, 113 D-st., N. W., Comm. Ways and Means." "H. R. 1,349. Hrs., 10, 6, 8."]

By Mr. Burchard—Would you know the gentleman with whom you had this conversation if you were to see him now? A.—Yes, Sir; he is in this room, sitting at the table.

Q.—You think you can identify him? A.—Yes, Sir; he sits at the table there.

By the Chairman—What are the figures on this card? A.—The figures are mine.

Q.—When you were introduced to Mr. Bassett, by Mr. Ketcham, did he tell you who he was? A.—I am not positive about that. I think he did.

Q.—Yet you say you inquired of the next man you met who he was? A.—Yes; I inquired of Capt. Nares, and he said he is a clerk with a vengeance. You know how introductions take place.

Q.—I only want you to answer the question I put. Who was present when you had this conversation with Mr. Bassett? A.—It was with Mr. Bassett alone.

Q.—Where were you when it occurred? A.—I think we were standing immediately opposite this room in the hall. I remember he wrote the card against the wall. Capt. Nares was in the lobby opposite the house door. I told him the whole of the conversation at the time.

Q.—Your purpose was to get Duel's bill? A.—My purpose was to find out what Duel's bill was.

In the further cross-examination, Mr. Colgate said he did not think information had ever reached the brokers from the committee. No proposition was made to him for information or influence by any other employe of the House than Mr. Bassett, or by anybody in Congress or out of Congress, and that no money was paid except for services of a lawyer. He would have mentioned the circumstance of Mr. Bassett's proposition at his first appearance before the committee had he been asked. Mr. Wood, the lawyer, was employed because of his familiarity with internal revenue forms and abatement of taxes. Wood could corroborate witness in relation to the conversation with Bassett, if summoned. The first thing I said to him was that I wanted to see a copy of Mr. Duel's bill. He got it for me. Then I sat in that chair in this room, took the bill and read it, after which I went out with him and had this conversation. He said: "Mr. Ketcham says I can talk freely to you," and then he made this proposition.

By the Chairman—I see in your report that you say that this proposition regarding six monthly returns was finally argued upon and brought into the House by Mr. Dawes, the chairman of the committee. Answer—I think I said it was in the bill knows as "Kelley's Tariff bill," which was introduced into the House by Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and by them sent to a committee of conference.

Witness pointed out in the bill the paragraph to which he referred, as follows:

SECTION 22. That the taxes imposed by section 110 of the act entitled, an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government; to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864. As amended by section 9 of the act of July 13, 1866: To reduce internal taxation and to amend the act aforesaid and acts amendatory thereof. Upon the deposits, capital, &c., and circulation of banks, or persons, associations, companies, or corporations engaged in the business of banking shall hereafter be paid semi-annually, on the first day of January and the first of July, but the same shall be calculated at the rate per month as prescribed by said section, so that the tax for six months shall not be less than the aggregate would be if the said taxes were collected monthly as proposed by said section, and the exemption from tax authorized by said section, of deposits of less than $500 made in the name of one person in associations of companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings funds, or savings institutions, is hereby extended to deposits so made of not exceeding $2,000.

Q.—Do I understand you to state that you had an interview with me; that you assented to the form of the proposition; that I introduced it in the House, and that afterward it was passed through the House? A.—I think you are mistaken about that. I said Mr. Fenton introduced it into the Committee on Finance. My report will show that. [Reading from the report.]

By Mr. Maynard—Q.—Do you mean to state that the bill was introduced into the House by Mr. Dawes, or that he brought it before the House as it came from the Senate? A.—If you will allow me to read from the report, it will show precisely what I did say: "This, not being necessarily very objectionable to the interest of the people whom I represented, was agreed to by me as being satisfactory, and was so added to the bill known as Kelley's Tariff bill, and was introduced to the House by Mr. Dawes, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and was by that body sent to a conference committee of the House and Senate, and was finally agreed to by such committee, passed the House, and became the law on the 6th day of June and to go into effect on the 1st of August, 1872, as it is last mentioned above."

By the Chairman—Do you say that I introduced that into the House? A.—There is probably a mistake about that. The amendment was written, and handed to Mr. Reuben E. Fenton, who introduced it in the Senate.

By Mr. Burchard—Did you have any interview with any member of the committee on this subject? A.—I have not, except with Mr. Brooks, who told me the person to talk to upon the subject was Mr. Dawes.

Q.—Did you talk with Mr. Dawes? A.—I did not.

Q.—Or with Mr. Kelley? A.—I did not.

Q.—By Mr. Maynard—Before the proposition was made by Mr. Bassett, did you explain to him what your business was, or that you had any business except to see a copy of the bill? A.—I explained to him that I represented the New York Stock Exchange. He asked if I said to him that I represented them as fully as they could represent themselves. I said that I had come on here representing a committee of that board to consult with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and that I was their representative.

By Mr. Black—What members of the Finance Committee of the Senate did you speak to? A.—I spoke to Mr. Sherman, for one.

Q.—What person appeared before that committee for that purpose? A.—No one that I know of.

Q.—Who drew the amendment that was put in? A.—Mr. Wood, who handed it to Mr. Fenton. It had been changed from time to time.

Q.—And you simply confined your action in regard to that to speaking to Mr. Brooks, who referred you to the chairman of this committee, and you did not see the chairman, and did not appear before the Committee by yourself or by counsel? A.—There was a printed argument presented to the Chairman of this committee, and to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and to nearly every member of the House. There was also a series of arguments before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Further questions relating to Mr. Bassett's proposition were put, but the answers did not vary the original statement.

The investigation was then adjourned until to-morrow.

Arrangements for the Funeral of Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch.

The funeral of the late ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch will take place from the family residence, in Bushwick-avenue, near Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., at 1 o'clock, Monday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Storrs, Church of the Pilgrims; Rev. Mr. Partridge, Christ's Church, and Rev. S. S. Meeker, will conduct the services, at the conclusion of which the remains will be removed to Green-Wood for interment. The body reposes in the back room on the second floor, the apartment in which Mr. Kalbfleisch died. The casket containing the remains is covered with black velvet, and floral offerings are laid upon the bier.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Common Council of Brooklyn has determined to invite Mayor Havemeyer, Mayor Debevoise, of Long Island City, the Quarantine Commissioners, the Commissioners of Emigration, and the Senators and Assemblymen of Kings County. The hour at which they are requested to meet is fixed at 11½ A. M., instead of 12 o'clock, as previously announced. The Committee of Fifty has passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Mr. Kalbfleisch. The Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn will attend the funeral in a body. The arrangements for the ceremony, so far as the city officers and their guests are concerned, are in charge of Mr. Torney, Keeper of the City Hall. Mr. Barnum, of Pierrepont-street, will superintend the general arrangements. The Board of Excise yesterday postponed a meeting out of respect to the memory of Mr. Kalbfleisch.

Arrival of the United States Steam-Frigate Alaska.

The United States steam-frigate Alaska, Capt. Homer C. Blake, arrived in this harbor, yesterday, from Hong Kong, which port she left on Oct. 29, 1872. She reached Anjier Nov. 13, and arrived at Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 21. She crossed the equator Jan. 21, in lon. 38° 28' west, and had moderate weather up to lat. 31° north; thence strong north-east and north-west gales. The Alaska mounts thirteen guns, and has 271 men, all told. The following is a list of the officers on board:

Captain, Homer C. Blake; Executive Officer, C. M. Chester; First Lieutenant, A. S. Snow; Masters, R. M. G. Brown, J. B. Smith, C. T. Forse, A. V. Wadham, N. L. Roosevelt; Chief-Engineer, C. E. De Milen; First Assistant, Engineer, John Low; Paymaster, Frank Clarke; Surgeon, J. A. Clark; Assistant Surgeon, S. W. Latta; Second Lieutenant, J. B. Breeze; Gunner, Geo. Fouse; Sail-maker, Wm. H. Howels; Boatswain, Alex. McCune; Mate, John Quinn; Paymaster's Clerk, E. C. Cronan.

Accident to the Steam-ship Washington.

The steam-ship Washington, of the French line, which left Pier No. 50 at 4 P. M. on Wednesday with a general cargo and a small number of cabin passengers, returned at 10½ A. M. yesterday, with one of her piston-rods broken, occasioned by rough weather experienced eastward of Fair Haven Light-house. The passengers were landed by the tug-boat P. C. Schultz, as the Washington was obliged to lie out in the mid-stream, the single berth owned by the company being in possession of the St. Laurent. A new piston will be supplied in a day or two, and the Washington will then proceed on her voyage. Being a double-screw propeller, had she been out at any considerable distance from the port, Capt. Rousseau would have proceeded on the home voyage. She will require 150 tons of coal to replace the quantity consumed while at sea.

THE POLYNESIAN SLAVE TRADE.

The letter and narrative following appear in the London *Daily News* of Jan. 31:

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: In your issue of the 28th you published a letter from Consul March showing the fearful nature of the Polynesian slave trade, and the treatment of the enslaved in Fiji. The details given are confirmatory of representations made by this society for a long time. Herewith I send you a statement received to-day of the enslaving of other Polynesians, and their treatment on a cotton plantation in Tahiti. The particulars are sent by a gentleman who is well known, and whose judgment and character can be relied upon. The details of kidnapping—the cold-blooded murder—the disgraceful treatment—the murderous death rate—will increase the indignation already felt by large numbers of persons. We have here only another illustration, that whether the labor trade be carried on to Queensland, Fiji or Tahiti, it cannot be regulated, but must be altogether suppressed.

Yours truly,
BENJAMIN MILLARD, Secretary.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, Offices No. 27 New Broad-street, Jan. 29.

POLYNESIAN SLAVERY.

On the 7th of last month I received an application from four natives of one of Bank's Islands, north of New Hebrides, to be received into my family. They gave their names as Umbook al Sione-Johnny, Uin, Mard, and Uaris. The first has a considerable acquaintance with the Samoa dialect. He is the youngest of the party, being perhaps about twenty-five. The others are somewhat older. They informed me that their group and its nighborhood contains, besides others, the following islands, viz.: Motilap, Amota, Famelap or Murilap, Avab or Avav, Santa Marie, Espiritu Santo, Malicolo, Fate, and Tana. The name of their own island is Motilap, and of the village to which they belong Ladiap. Their tale is as follows: A two-masted vessel named the Lusene (Lucy) cast anchor off Motilap. Twenty-five men went off to her to barter. They were welcomed on board and treated very kindly, and toward evening they were asked if they would like to sleep on board. This offer they gladly accepted, but, to their surprise, the next morning they found the vessel under sail. At this time they found there were on board, besides themselves, thirty-seven natives of Malicolo, but they do not know how they were obtained. The vessel next went to Avab; where she lay off and on, and sent a boat ashore to invite the natives on board to trade; none of the boat's crew could speak the language of Avab; but they made their desire known by showing fowls, yams, &c., and pointing to the ship. The men flocked on board, and twenty-five were made prisoners. The boat then returned to shore, where five more were captured and carried off per force, making a total of thirty men from that island. Some of them were tied or put in irons, having manifested a disposition to swim ashore. After leaving Avab the vessel fell in with a canoe having two natives of Amota in her. These were dragged out of the canoe and taken on board. The canoe was sent adrift. At Murilap the boat landed, and the crew persuaded a woman to come on board to get something to eat, and they seized a man and a boy and carried them off by force. At Santa Marie five more men were obtained. They were in three canoes. The boat persued them; they were dragged into the boat and their canoes turned adrift. The vessel then proceeded to Tana, where the natives stole a chest or box belonging to the vessel, and in retaliation for this the crew seized and carried off one native. Thus they had a cargo of 103 natives of the different islands above named. With these they set sail for Tahiti. They were well fed on the passage. One man, however, a native of Avab, disliked the food, and cried and made much noise. The mate had him tied hands and feet and thrown overboard. Another became ill and died; he, too, was of course thrown overboard. They were taken to a cotton plantation at Tahiti. The vessel anchored near the house of the owner of the plantation. It was a long way from Papeete. These men remained, they say, working on the plantation twenty months. During that period twenty of their own people died, twenty-seven of the Malicolo men, twenty-six of those from Avab, and all the others, except the woman and the native of Tana. Thus eighty-three died at Tahiti, one on the passage, and one murdered, leaving in less than two years only eighteen survivors out of the 103. Dysentery was the principal cause of their death. While at Tahiti they say they went to the cotton plantation at 6 A. M., without any breakfast, worked till 12 at noon, and then rested till about 3, but had nothing whatever to eat. From about 3 o'clock they worked again till 6. They then went to their quarters, and had their first and only meal. They were fed on Indian corn and bananas, on alternate evenings. To each man was served out one cob, or head, of corn on the corn days, and the next evening each man received two or three bananas, and nothing more till the next evening—no rice, no biscuit, no meat or fish. On Sundays they did no work, but had better food. A dinner was given them at noon, consisting of rice and fish, and rice and salt beef on alternate Sundays. They spent most of the day in sleep. No attempt was made to teach them to read; nor was any kind of worship conducted. Their pay consisted of clothes, at the rate of about two shillings' worth per month. Those who were idle were punished by being tied, hands and feet, night and day, for four or five days at a time, with an allowance of only one meal in two days. Sometimes their hands were tied round a post behind them, and sometimes they were tied before them, but in such a way that they could not lie down, and had to sleep in a sitting posture, reeling to one side or other. The five of their own party who survived these twenty months of hardship concluded that it would be better to die at sea than to continue there any longer. They therefore watched their opportunity, and escaped in a boat which had been in search of food and was left at anchor. There were only ten cocoa-nuts in the boat—*i. e.*, two for each man. They were two months in coming from Tahiti to Samoa, which was the first land they had sighted since leaving the former place. They were lying down most of the time, and did not feel hungry. The one meal a day system seems to have prepared them for this terrible abstinence; still, it was too much for one of them, who died off the southern end of Manua. The other four were kindly received on shore and cared for by the Christian teachers and people of the island of Tain, or Manua tele. They remained ten months on Manua, and then came to Tutuila; they were three months longer with some of the natives of the east end of that island, and then made the application above referred to. From the above particulars I gather that it is about three years since they were deported from their island home. One of them knew good Bishop Patteson, and had seen Bishop Selwyn. He knew the Undine and the Southern Cross. I believe the whole of the above account to be strictly true, since these men seem very careful and painstaking to be correct in their statements. They are very docile and well-behaved, and are learning to read the Samoan.

Statistics of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The following statistics of the trade and commerce of Chicago during the past year are taken from the advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of the Chicago Board of Trade:

Receipts of flour for the year, 1,532,014 barrels; shipments of flour, 1,361,328; number of barrels of flour manufactured here, 187,968, there being only two large mills left by the great fire, and none built since.

Wheat—Receipts, 12,724,141 bushels, against 14,439,656 bushels last year.

Corn—Receipts, 47,366,087 bushels, against 41,583,139 bushels last year, or an excess of over 13,500,000 bushels over previous year.

Oats—Receipts, 15,061,715 bushels, against 14,789,414 bushels in 1871.

Rye—Receipts, 1,129,086 bushels, against 2,011,788 bushels last year.

Barley—Receipts, 5,251,750 bushels, against 4,069,410 bushels last year.

Cattle—Receipts, 684,075 head, against 543,505 head last year.

Hogs (alive and dressed)—Receipts, 3,488,528, against 2,652,549 in 1871.

The total value of live stock received at the Union Stock-yard during the past year is estimated at $75,475,000.

The total amount of duties collected at the Custom-house during the year on foreign imports is $2,114,764.

The total value of domestic produce exported to Canada by lake during the year was $5,250,000.

The receipts of lumber during the year reached the enormous aggregate of 11,183,659,283 feet, and shingles 610,824,420.

Altogether the trade of this city for this year largely exceeds that of any previous year.

A Man Eaten by Wolves.

From the New-London (Wis.) Times.

On Monday last, as a German farmer was coming out of the woods, about twenty miles north of Perry's Mills, he found a man's boots, with the feet left in them, particles of clothing, a few bones, a dead dog, and two dead wolves. Signs of a terrible struggle were all around. The unfortunate man's name is not known as yet. The supposition is that he was going from a lumbering camp to another, when the wolves, who were starving on account of the deep snow preventing them from running down their game, overtook him in the road before he could have time to climb a tree, and devoured him. The story is probably too true, as the wolves are famishing, and will attack anything at this time.

UTAH AND MORMONISM.

Message of the President to Congress Asking Legislation Which Shall Prevent a Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs in the territory of Utah, and to the dangers likely to arise, if it continues during the coming recess, from a threatened conflict between the federal and territorial authorities.

No discussion is necessary in regard to the general policy of Congress respecting the territories of the United States, and I only wish now to refer to so much of that policy as concerns their judicial affairs, and the enforcement of law within their borders. No material differences are found in respect to these matters in the organic acts of the territories, but an examination of them will show that it has been the invariable policy of Congress to place and keep their civil and criminal jurisdiction, with certain limited exceptions, in the hands of persons nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that the general administration of justice should be as prescribed by Congressional enactment. Sometimes the power given to the territorial legislatures has been somewhat larger and sometimes somewhat smaller than the powers generally conferred. Never, however, have powers been given to a territorial legislature inconsistent with the idea that the general judicature of the territory was to be under the direct supervision of the National Government. Accordingly, the organic law creating the Territory of Utah, passed Sept. 9, 1850, provided for the appointment of a Supreme Court, (the judges of which are judges of the District Courts,) a clerk, a marshal, and an attorney, and to these Federal officers is confided the jurisdiction in all important matters. But as decided recently by the Supreme Court, the act requires the jurors to serve in these courts to be selected in such a manner as the Territorial Legislature sees fit to prescribe. It has undoubtedly been the desire of Congress, so far as the same might be compatible with the supervisory control of the Federal Government, to leave the minor details connected with the administration of law to regulation by local authority; but such a desire ought not to govern when the effect will be, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to produce a conflict between the Federal and the Territorial authorities, or to impede the enforcement of law, or in any way to endanger the peace and good order of the territory.

Evidently it was never intended to intrust the territorial legislature with power which would enable it, by creating judicatures of its own, or increasing the jurisdiction of courts appointed by territorial authority, although recognized by Congress, to take the administration of the law out of the hands of judges appointed by the President, or to interfere with their action. Several years of unhappy experience make it apparent that in both of these respects the Territory of Utah requires special legislation by Congress. Public opinion in that Territory, produced by circumstances too notorious to require further notice, makes it necessary, in my opinion, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice, and to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the United States and of the Federal Government, to provide that the selection of grand and petit jurors for the District Courts, if not put under the control of Federal officers, shal be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any act of Congress obnoxious to them, and also, to pass some act which shall deprive the Probate Courts, or any court created by the Territorial Legislature, of any power to interfere with or impede the action of the courts held by the United States Judges.

I am convinced that so long as Congress leaves the selection of jurors to the local authorities, it will be futile to make any effort to enforce laws not acceptable to a majority of the people of a territory, or which interfere with local prejudices, or provides for the punishment of polygamy or any of its affiliated vices or crimes.

I presume that Congress in passing upon this subject will provide all reasonable and proper safeguards to secure honest and competent jurors, whose verdicts will command confidence, and be a guarantee of equal protection to all good and law-abiding citizens, and at the same time make it understood that crime cannot be committed with impunity. I have before said that while the laws creating the several territories have generally contained uniform provisions in respect of the judiciary, yet Congress has occasionally varied these provisions in minor details as the circumstances of the Territory affected seemed to demand, and, in creating the Territory of Utah, Congress evidently thought that circumstances there might require judicial remedies not necessary in other territories, for, by section 9 of the act creating that territory it is provided that a writ of error may be brought from the decision of any Judge of the Supreme or District Courts of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom, a provision never inserted in any other territorial act, except that creating the Territory of New-Mexico. This extraordinary provision shows that Congress intended to mold the organic law to the peculiar necessities of the territory, and the legislation which I now recommend is in full harmony with the precedent thus established.

I am advised that the United States Courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the Territorial Legislature in conferring criminal jurisdiction and the power to issue writs of habeas corpus on Probate Courts in the Territory, and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice. Manifestly the Legislature of the Territory cannot give to any court whatever the power to discharge, by habeas corpus, persons held by or under process from the courts created by Congress; but complaint is made that persons so held have been discharged in that way by the Probate Courts.

I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with me that such a state of things ought not longer to be tolerated, and that no class of persons anywhere should be allowed to treat the laws of the United States with open defiance and contempt.

Apprehensions are entertained that if Congress adjourns without any action upon this subject, turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary—a result I should greatly deprecate, and in view of this and other obvious considerations, I earnestly recommend that Congress, at the present session, pass some act which will enable the District Courts of Utah to proceed with independence and efficiency in the administration of law and justice. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 14, 1873.

The Rapid Transit Question—A Mass-Meeting to Be Held.

Another of the series of meetings in the interest of rapid transit was held last evening at No. 602 Sixth-avenue, Mr. R. A. Witthaus presiding. Mr. S. E. Church, Chairman of the Executive Committee, urged that a delegation should be sent to Albany on the 20th inst. to ask from the Legislature the passage of the bill which those interested in these meetings have prepared, and which only asks the construction by the City of a road "on the best plan and by the best engineer," without specifying whether it shall be under-ground, surface, or elevated.

Mr. Isaac Woods, President of the Working Men's Union, and Mr. Griffin, the Secretary of the same organization, made brief speeches in support of the bill.

A mass-meeting is to be held next Tuesday evening at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the gentlemen attending these meetings, at which time the delegation to Albany will be chosen. In reference to this meeting Mr. Ormstead stated that he had received a list of 112 voluntary delegates from Tarrytown to the meeting, and on his motion it was resolved to send invitations to other suburban towns to attend the meeting. Mr. Griffin promised to invite the members of the working men's union to attend.

On motion of Gen. Franz Sigel it was resolved to appoint a subcommittee of the executive committee to receive the objections, if any, to the bill before the Legislature. The following gentlemen were then added to the Executive Committee:

Gen. Franz Sigel, Isaac Woods, and D. S. Griffin, President and Secretary of the Working Men's Union, Christian Schwartz, Henry Morison, L. F. Barry, John W. Marshall, Dr. Lucius S. Comstock, Henry A. Stallmeyer, Oscar Zollicoffer, Augustus Levy.

Another meeting will be held on Monday to make preparations for the Cooper Institute mass-meeting.

The Little Neck Mystery—The Funeral of the Murdered Man Yesterday.

The excitement occasioned by the murder of James Graham at Little Neck, Long Island, continues, and the citizens have not allowed themselves to lose a particle of the sensational effects of the case. Detective Philip Reilly, Constable Schmidt, and his associate Constables Smith and Wright, are now in possession of a new clue which promises to develop facts likely to lead to the arrest of the guilty party. The case now seems to assume a very complicated phase, which baffles the local officers. There were developments reached yesterday which, for the ends of justice, would not be advisable to make public at the present stage of the case. The funeral of the murdered man took place yesterday, and was very largely attended. After the services were completed, a procession was formed, and the march taken up through the county roads to the grave in Zion church-yard. The procession was composed of the jurors, the McCrearys and McConnels the only relations of the deceased, and the legal gentlemen who had been connected with the case. The McCreary brothers and the cousin McConnell were present, by permission of the District-Attorney, and participated in the services. Thomas McCreary exhibited much emotion, and was the central figure of the group about the grave. John McCreary was less emotional, but gave evidence of much feeling. McConnell seemed very slightly affected, and was one of the first to seize a shovel and assist others in filling in the grave. The body was incased in an ordinary silver-mounted coffin, which was inclosed in a common pine box. The subscription of the inhabitants of Little Neck for the purpose of raising a reward for the discovery of the assassin, is being liberally contributed to, and promises to realize a considerable amount.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Controller Green has appointed Mr. Richard H. Thorne Deputy Collector of City Revenue.

At a meeting of the Liberal Club, last evening, Dr. A. K. Gardner delivered a lecture on "Music as a Medicine."

Mrs. Emma Webb last evening delivered a lecture on "Patchwork," for the benefit of the New-York Free Medical Library.

The suit brought by Louise Shaffer against Augustus Phillips, (Oofty Gooft,) commenced in a mistake, has been amicably settled.

Frederick Taylor, of No. 37 Monroe-street, one of the crew of the pilot-boat Christian Bergh, dropped dead at the South Ferry yesterday.

Diamonds and other jewels valued at $4,670 were stolen from the residence of G. Naphegyi, No. 50 East Fifty-third-street, on Thursday.

A convention of Irish societies was held last evening at Hibernia Hall, Prince-street, to make arrangements for the procession on Patrick's Day.

In the Jumel case, yesterday, Mr. Hoar concluded his argument for the plaintiff. Mr. O'Conor then commenced his address for the defendant, and had not concluded when the court adjourned.

Fire Commissioners Pitcairn, McIlroy, and Torley, and Chief Engineer Hamil, of Pittsburg, Penn., arrived in this City yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining the workings of the Fire Department.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, will be given at the Cooper Union, this evening, by Prof. Geo. A. Barker. Subject—"Revelations of the Stars through the Spectroscope."

William Nurge, six years old, of One Hundred and Third-street and Second-avenue, was run over by a sleigh at Eighty-third-street and Third-avenue, and injured so severely that death will probably ensue.

The Young Woman's Aid Association have elected the following officers: President, Mrs. E. P. Willetts; Vice-President, Mrs. Dr. George A. Peters; Secretary, Mrs. D. M. Turnure; Treasurer, Miss Ames K. Nevens.

Yesterday Commissioner Van Nort notified Controller Green and the heads of the various County departments that he had discharged all the cleaners and sweepers from the public offices. Their places have not yet been filled.

Leopold Mendelson and Henry Rosenblatt were yesterday arrested on warrant at suit of William H. Neilson, in an action for damages, charging defendants with obtaining $15,500 on false representations. Bail fixed at $5,000 each.

Mr. James M. Hodges, a broker, aged forty-eight, died at his residence, No. 483 Fifth-avenue, last night. He was coming down-stairs to the parlor, when his foot slipped, and catching in the stair-rod, he fell to the bottom of the stairs. His neck was broken, and he died immediately.

The steamer Oceanic, which arrived at this port on Thursday night, reports finding the schooner Linda, from Halifax, for New-York, in latitude 41° 44', longitude 68° 54', drifting unmanageably, her rudder being gone and the water gaining fast in the hold. The crew were taken off and brought to New-York.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 457 Fourth-avenue, Jno. A. P. Mann presiding. The regular business was transacted and resolutions were adopted congratulating Mr. Henry E. Howland, a resident of the district, on his recent appointment by Gen. Dix, as Judge of the Marine Court.

A meeting of the ex-officers and members of the Fifth Regiment was held last evening at the armory in Hester-street for the purpose of ascertaining the names of those who intend to participate in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington on the 4th of March next, in citizens' attire. Capt. Louis Ploeger, of Company C, presided.

The sale of paintings at Schenck's gallery, No. 60 Liberty-street, was continued yesterday. Though the attendance was larger than on the previous day, the bidding was by no means spirited. Owing to the peremptory character of the sale, pictures were disposed of at low figures. As the day advanced, however, better prices were obtained, some works of foreign artists realizing from $115 to $230.

A number of charitable ladies have united in an enterprise to aid the benevolent institution in Mulberry-street, near Bleecker, known as St. Barnabas Home. The plan of assistance proposed is an amateur theatrical entertainment, to be given at the Union-square Theatre on the afternoon of the 24th inst. The performers will consist of ladies and gentlemen of the best circles of society, and this will be their first appearance on the public stage.

Mrs. Catherine Bevan, No. 164 Broome-street, whose son was burned in the Caxton Building, Centre-street, has written to Judge Dowling, thanking him for his prompt and generous action in giving the means to rescue the remains of those who perished in that conflagration. Mrs. Bevan also tenders her heartfelt thanks to Capt. Kennedy, Sergt. Douglass, and other gentlemen who, with Judge Dowling, gave their time, influence, and money to disinter the victims of that disastrous fire.

BROOKLYN.

The General Term of the Supreme Court adjourned yesterday until the 21st of March.

Justin McVarity, an employé at the coal-yard in Greenpoint, fell from the elevated tram-way yesterday and was killed.

The matter of repaving St. Felix-street with the Nicolson pavement was before Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the petition of property-owners to vacate the assessment. Decision reserved.

The police who are seeking an increase of salary held an adjourned meeting yesterday at the City Hall, and appointed a committee to proceed to Albany and urge upon Senator Perry the necessity of the proposed measure.

The Railroad Committee will recommend at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen the passage of an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for the railroad companies to throw snow and slush beyond the line of the gutter.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in John Casey's turpentine factory, corner of Richard and Commerce streets. Damage, $1,000; insured in the Allemania for $1,000, and in the North Missouri Insurance Company for $1,000.

Charles H. Wright, Captain of the tug-boat Sprig, was arrested yesterday on a charge of beating Andrew D. Lamb on the head with a shovel, inflicting serious injuries. Lamb was taken to the hospital, and the Captain was locked up.

LONG ISLAND.

Wm. H. Dunning, of Long Island City, accused of felonious assault upon Garret Kavanagh, from the effects of which the injured man is dying, was yesterday committed to the county jail to await action of the Grand Jury.

Judge Gilbert has denied the application of the Newtown justices of the peace and constables for a perpetual writ of prohibition preventing the Board of Supervisors from auditing their bills. The board meet at Jamaica on Monday, when the auditing will proceed.

The Queens County Court-house Commission met at Long Island City, yesterday, and instructed the architects employed to prepare new plans for a court-house and jail, the former building to be 80 feet front by 125 feet in depth, and both not to exceed in cost $135,000. The interior arrangement will be modified by leaving out the Surrogate's and County Clerk's offices, which officers are amply accommodated at Jamaica, where the county has recently expended a considerable sum upon a building for their use.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A subcommittee of the Westchester Transit Committee, consisting of Messrs. George J. Sickles, Joseph S. Wood, and Albert Badeau, appeared before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly at Albany on Thursday, to urge the passage of a bill in favor of compelling the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to reduce the rate of their transient fares from three cents per mile to two cents per mile during eight months of the year, and two and a half cents for the remaining four months. The above-named gentlemen addressed the Assembly Committee at considerable length in support of the bill. Mr. Bishop, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, spoke in opposition to it. After a discussion, which lasted for upward of three hours, Mr. Bishop asked to be allowed another opportunity of replying to the statistics produced by Mr. Wood, which was granted, and further hearing of the arguments was adjourned until the 26th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

The stock-trains due at Communipaw yesterday, were delayed by snow at Harrisburg.

James O. Hudnut, Mayor of Frenchtown, and a prominent Republican of Hunterdon County, is dead.

The plans for the proposed Market Exchange of Elizabeth have been prepared and approved. The cost of the building will be $300,000.

The drying-house of Parsons' Snuff Mills, in North Brunswick township, was partially destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is about $[illegible], which is fully covered by insurance in the Phoenix, of Brooklyn, Williamsburg City Fire, and Ætna.

The Jersey City Curling Club has defeated the Caledonian Club, of Buffalo, and the Empire Club, of Montreal. The club will arrive home this evening.

Mrs. W. Mather yesterday appeared before Justice White, of Hoboken, and preferred a charge of swindling and extortion against Justice Christe. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

The body of the man found frozen in a Union Hill stable, Thursday morning, has been identified as that of Henry Hill. He has relatives residing in New-York, but they are unknown.

John Doris, who was convicted in the Hudson Oyer and Terminer, on Wednesday, of homicide for killing Thomas Donellan, in Jersey City, on the 14th of November last, will be arraigned for sentence on Monday next.

Coroner Reinhardt, last night, held an inquest at the office of Justice McGrath, on Newark-avenue, Jersey City on the body of the child found at Grove and Seventeenth street on Feb. 7. The jury returned a verdict of death from causes unknown to them.

George A. Clark, a wealthy merchant of Newark, died suddenly on Thursday evening. The remains were embalmed yesterday, and this morning will be removed to the Anchor line steamer Victoria, and will be taken to Paisley for interment. The funeral services took place at the North Reformed Church last evening.

Peter McGinness, residing at No. 309 Wayne-street, Jersey City, was struck by a locomotive of the Pennsylvania Road, at the Henderson-street crossing, last evening, and severely injured. He received three cuts upon the head, and it is thought the case will terminate fatally. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital.

Hydraulic Propulsion for Canal-Boats.

Mr. Charles E. Emery last evening read a paper before the Polytechnic Association, at Cooper Institute, on the subject of "Hydraulic Propulsion as Applied to Canal-boats." After describing the various means proposed for propelling vessels by ejecting water, he showed the unavoidable sacrifice of power, which, he said, was due to the defects of the system and not to the imperfection in either design or construction. He stated that if an opening was made on the side of a vessel containing water, the latter would issue therefrom, relieving the pressure entirely on that side of the vessel, but maintaining it on the opposite side, thereby tending to move the vessel by reaction in a direction opposite that of the issuing stream. This result might be produced on a canal-boat by either tank or pumps. He then discussed, by mathematical formula, the various degrees of reactive pressures produced by projecting water at different velocities, and showed the effects produced by different areas of jet. He further showed that as the area was diminished—so as to lessen the size of the pipes and thus increase the carrying capacity of the vessel propelled—the power required to get the given speed would have to be greatly increased. He then asserted that mathematical investigations had proved that the scheme would not be profitable, as the pipes would have to be as large as the boat, and would leave no room for carrying purposes. The trials made in England had succeeded in producing the propelling power, but failed to achieve any commercial advantage.

The Moore Murder Trial—Close of the Evidence.

The trial of David Solomon Moore for the murder of his wife was resumed yesterday at Morristown, N. J. Rose McGarry testified as follows: Mary Ann Moore was washing at my house last June. Moore came after her and told her to come home. He used harsh language, and made threats to kill her. They left the house together, and about twenty yards away he began to kick her most brutally.

Edward Traverse testified that he was at Mrs. McGarry's last June. Saw David Moore kicking his wife. Went to them and remonstrated. At this Moore kicked him through the fence, and swore he would have his life or his wife's before night.

Mary McMahon and Ann McElhern both testified to having heard the prisoner threaten to kill his wife.

Bridget Grady swore that about a month before the murder she saw Moore kick his wife in the side and stomach. Here the prosecution rested.

After some unimportant testimony on the part of the defense, Moore himself was put on the stand. He repeated the statement made before the Coroner, which was published in THE TIMES.

The defense here rested, and John and Thomas Madden were recalled, who both swore to having seen Moore at Conolly's in the morning, and having spent most of the day in a drinking bout with him. Both deny having been at Moore's house. This closed the testimony. The case will be given to the jury to-day.

Steam-Boat Racing on the East River.

The navigation of the East River yesterday was very dangerous for small craft, and it required no little dexterity on the part of pilots to "dodge" the large masses of floating ice which threatened to "stave in" the frail hulls of the smaller steam-boats. Undeterred by the perils of navigation, the Harlem boats, "Harlem" and "Sylvan Grove," engaged in the extra excitement of a race. Steam was put on to the highest pressure, and down the river dashed the boats, "neck and neck," regardless of the safety of the terror-stricken passengers, and with a thorough contempt for the huge blocks of ice which threatened instant destruction. Away they flew at express speed, to the delight of the rival pilots and crews, the luckless voyageurs, powerless and trembling, gazing with anxious eyes and blanched cheeks at the dangerous proximity of the boats. By one of those happy and unaccountable accidents, the boats arrived safe, and the passengers disembarked, thanking Providence for their miraculous escape.

The Late Superioress of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Rochester, N. Y.

A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated to-day at the Convent, Seventeenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in commemoration of Mme. Mary F. Peacock, Superioress of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Rochester, N. Y., who died in that city last Tuesday after a brief illness. Mme. Peacock was born in Philadelphia in 1805. At the age of eighteen she became a convert to the Catholic Church, and when about thirty-five years of age she entered the religious community known as the Order of the Sacred Heart. The early years of her religious life were spent in the convent in Grand Corteau, Louisiana. She was then sent West on a mission, after which she was called to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she founded a convent of the order in religion to which she belonged, and the school flourished under her management for several years. After leaving Halifax she became superior of the convent at Kenwood, Albany, and subsequently she held like positions in St. Louis and Chicago, then returning to Philadelphia, her native city, where she remained until called to take charge of the convent in Rochester, which she had under her control for the past two years and a half. Her family connections, now living in this City and in the South, are people of high social position. Possessed with rare simplicity of manner, great kindness of heart, and the most liberal Christian spirit, she won the respect and confidence of all with whom she came in contact.

[Advertisement.]
Coughs, bronchitis, consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using cod-liver oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD-LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Italia, from Mediterranean Ports and Lisbon.—Mrs. C. Townsend, Miss E. Townsend, Miss C. Townsend, Lieut. C. F. Arnold, J. O. Thompson.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Miss Mary A. Coyne, Miss Eliza Honnaham, Mrs. R. Williams, Mrs. Bowers and infant, Samuel Lewis, W. S. Fogg, W. T. Weltman, R. H. Morgan, John Parron, Wm. Bailey, A. T. Joyce, N. S. Turner, J. W. Brown, Wm. Castello, Ophelia Nixon, Anna Hyes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:54 | Sun sets.......5:34 | Moon rises.8:41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:31 | Gov. Island..10:20 | Hell Gate.11:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Feb. 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Victoria, (Br.,) Mesarole, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Barks E. Williams, Kean, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Iona, (Br.,) Smyrna for orders, George F. Bulley; Perse, (Br.,) Hibberts, Bremen for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Regina (Br.,) Rodenheim, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Brisel (Ger.,) Steendt, Montevideo, &c., C. Tobias & Co.; Wm. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, Matanzas, H. W. Loud & Co.; J. F. Errickson (Dan.,) Lohman, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Ridgewood, Henderson, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlburt & Co.; Julia A. Rider, Corson, Indianola, &c., Evans, Ball & Co.; L. N. Lovell, Gage, Key West, &c., Overton & Hawkins; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Bristow, which arr. 13th inst., reports Feb. 2, lat. 41 44, lon. 68 54, took off crew of schr. Linda, (of Pictou, N. S.,) from Halifax, for New-York: had lost rudder and was leaking badly.

Steam-ship Italia, (New Br., 2,250 tons,) Greig, Almeria Dec. 18, Marseilles 25th, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (Ger.,) Arnold, Kiel Dec. [illegible], via Havre Jan. 12, and St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 4.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Evans, New-Orleans Feb. 4, with cotton, hides, &c., to G. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Melita, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Lake, Cornwallis, N. S., 16 ds., with 2,000 bushels potatoes to W. R. Duryea—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Ruela C. Cunningham, Fortune Bay, N. F., [illegible] ds., with fresh frozen herring to master.

Schr. Charles Shearer, McKinney, Fortune Bay, N. F., with fresh frozen herring to master.

Schr. Charles F. Thompson, Ryan, Fortune Bay, N. F., 14 ds., with fresh frozen herring to master.

Schr. J. F. [illegible], Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Rockland, with lime to order.

SAILED—Ship Calcutta, for Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 14.—Arr. brig Bernicia, from Pernambuco, for orders. Experienced heavy weather; the 10th inst. split foresail and fore-topsail and carried away part of bulwarks.

In the Roads, steamer Leopard, for Philadelphia; brig Harriet for Guadaloupe; schr. Alfred Keene, for Savannah.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 14.—The steam-ship Vaterland sld. for Philadelphia to-day.

The brig Village Belle, from Barbadoes, for Port Medway, N. S., put into Bermuda on Monday, with loss of sails and foremast, and with the mainmast sprung.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 14.—Arr. barks Emma, from the River Platte; L. H. Devebber, from Cienfuegos.

Cld. ship Anna Bella, for Liverpool; brig James Crosby, for St. John, P. R.; schrs. Saco and Victor, for New-Haven.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 13, via Key West.—The steamer City of Mexico, from New-York, arrived at this port this morning.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 14.—The steam-ship Tasmania, from Aspinwall and West Indian ports, arr. here to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 13.—Arr. steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Huis, New-York.

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STANDARD PLATED-WARE,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER. COMPLETE SERVICES FOR TEA, DINNER, AND DESSERT.
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THE BEST ENGLISH WARE, ORNAMENTAL PIECES, EPERGNES, CANDELABRAS, DESSERT SETS, &c.

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BY AUTHORITY
Of a Special Act of the Legislature of Kentucky,
THE TRUSTEES ANNOUNCE THE
THIRD
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,
To be given in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873,
On which occasion
TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS,
Aggregating a vast total of
$500,000 CURRENCY,
will be distributed by lot to patrons of the Concert as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS ONLY will be issued.
Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2 50.
The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT, like the two heretofore given with such universal satisfaction, is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that complete success is assured, and buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing.
The management of this undertaking has been committed by the Trustees to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice-President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.
Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.
Orders for tickets, or applications for agencies, circulars, information, &c., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.
All applications for tickets or circulars must be made to THOS. H. HAYS & CO., General Depot of Supply, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

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For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a sample card, containing all of the fifteen numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.
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